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WASHINGTON.

THE THREATENING INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY INVESTIGATING THE SAFE BURGLARY—MR. CRESWELL GOING INTO BANKING BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department received to-day the letter of the Cheyenne Agent Miles, which was referred from the Interior Department, and notified Gen. Pope to use the Sixth Cavalry to move upon the marauding band of the Southern Cheyennes. The Sixth Cavalry is at present stationed along the very line of hostilities, and is one of the most efficient cavalry regiments in the service. The War Department is not without apprehensions that this revolt among these warlike tribes may have a very serious result, unless the small bands can be speedily overpowered. The army officers very severely comment upon the action of Congress in reducing their appropriations and cutting down the army, and say that in the midst of what was promised to be an exceedingly peaceful Summer the Interior Department, and even Quaker Indian agents, are already making large demands upon the army.

A private dispatch received here this evening, states that Gen. Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has to-day been holding secret investigations of the District safe burglary. Several New-York detectives were examined, and Whitely was in attendance. Those who are in position to know, state that Gen. Wilson has very nearly reached a conclusion as to the origin of the conspiracy, which he will soon be prepared to disclose to the proper officials, probably on Saturday. It is reported to-night that Nettleship, who has been unfortunately connected with this affair, is in great danger of losing his mind from the excitement.

THE COMMITTEE TO FRAME A NEW GOVERNMENT.

Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, of the joint committee appointed to frame a new Government for this District, is here, and expects in a few days to meet his associates, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Representatives Alexander H. Mitchell and Judge Hoar, for the purpose of making a preliminary plan for their important work.

THE EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL.

It would seem that the rumor that Ex-Postmaster General Creswell is to be appointed Minister to Russia, can be no longer credited, as that gentleman has to-day decided to engage in banking business in this city with his uncle, the well-known and wealthy Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md. They will engage in business under the new bill passed at the last Congress, authorizing the Bank of Hagerstown to remove to this city, and to increase its capital stock to $200,000. Mr. Creswell has also decided to accept the position as Commissioner for the purpose of liquidating the business of the Freedman's Bank.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS OF THE DISTRICT.

The delinquent tax-payers are rapidly paying their arrears of taxes, in view of the notification of the sale of their property. Taxes are now coming in at the rate of from $5,000 to $10,000 daily. There were 205 clerks discharged under the order of the Provisional Government abolishing the Board of Public Works. The old Auditor of the District has resigned his place since the consolidation, on the ground that he could not afford to undertake a greater amount of additional labor at the small compensation.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The chief of the revenue marine service has decided, with regard to the appropriations for the new life-saving stations, that stations on the coasts of Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland shall be the same as they now are, and that they shall be connected with the offices of the signal service. The appropriations for stations on the Florida coast will be devoted to the construction simply of houses of refuge, with accommodations for crews and for shipwrecked persons, as vessels when they are shipwrecked upon that coast are generally thrown so high up that their cargoes can be rescued. Further houses are not thought necessary. The appropriations for the lakes will be devoted to life-saving stations and to the crews. It is expected that a great number of these stations will be supplied with volunteer crews.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Robeson has returned to the city, and expects to spend the most of July here. J. W. Powell, the explorer, is seriously ill here, and it is feared his illness may delay tho departure of some portions of his expedition.

THE "POLAND" LAW OF LIBEL.

Ex-Gov. Shepherd to-day appeared before the Grand Jury of this District, to procure an indictment against Charles A. Dana for an alleged libel published in a recent issue of the *Sun*. It is understood, although the proceedings are necessarily secret, that this indictment is sought to be brought under what is known as the new "Poland" law, recently the subject of much discussion. Good lawyers, however, say that such a proceeding cannot be had under this law. Whatever the result, the application for the indictment creates a sensation here. The article upon which the complaint is based charges Shepherd with personal dishonesty. The Poland law, it is claimed, gives the court jurisdiction, upon the assumption that a libel is committed wherever the paper containing it circulates.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Attorney General has decided that under section 19 of the new Bankruptcy law, Registers in Bankruptcy and United States Marshals are not required to make the returns provided for in that section until they are furnished with tabulated forms and directions from the Judges of the United States Supreme Court. As the Justices can scarcely leave their circuit duty until October, it seems probable that this decision will have the effect to delay proceedings under that section for some months. This section relates to the administrative duties of those officers.

THE CODIFIED TARIFF ACT.

The Treasury Department to-day forwarded to all Customs officers the codification of the Tariff laws contained in the new revision of the United States statutes. This codification, it is expected, will do much to prevent conflicting decisions by officials.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

A new circular of instructions relative to importation of goods without invoices, is in preparation. It appears that the change in the law has created an additional hardship upon importers, as they are required to pay a consular fee of $2 50 on all importations of $100, instead of $200, as under the old law.

THE DISTRICT FUNDS SAFE.

The District Commission to-day ordered all the funds of the District to be transferred to the vaults of the United States Treasury. Gen. Spinner, although the law in nowise makes it obligatory upon him, has consented to receive the money and to act as disbursing agent. The people may now feel certain that what funds the District has or may have will be safe. The banks where the account has been kept of course do not approve the transfer.

THE DISMISSED CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

It appears that about seventy-five per centum of the 205 discharged clerks of the Board of Public Works were appointed solely upon the recommendation of Congressmen, and that a large number of them are non-residents of the District. The District Commissioners are having strong pressure brought to bear upon them to restore many of the discharged. Relatively, the dismissals are much greater than those in the Treasury.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER RAILROADS FOR POSTAL PURPOSES.

The report of Senator Mitchell, of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Transportation, in relation to the railway postal service of the country, presented by him on the last day of the session of Congress, has just been printed. The Senator has gone into a thorough discussion of the power of Congress, under section 8, article 1, of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall have the power to establish Post Offices and post roads. He holds that Congress, under this delegation of power, may provide for the transportation of its mails over railroads owned by private corporations, without the consent of such corporations, or of the State in which such roads are located, by paying just compensation; that this may be done by an exercise on the part of Congress of the right of eminent domain. He holds generally that the power to take private property for the purpose of the transportation of the public mails, does not depend upon any express provisions of the Constitution, but that it is an inherent attribute of sovereignty existing in every independent State. In support of this opinion, he draws a comparison between the power of Congress under our present Constitution, and those which existed under the Articles of Confederation. His views are also sustained by numerous citations from State and Federal courts of high authority. While declaring the existence in the General Government of the power mentioned, Senator Mitchell does not recommend resort to its exercise at this time, and only in case of absolute necessity, if such should arise. He contemplates such changes in our postal laws, as will enable the department to make just compensation for the carriage of mails on railroads, and also tend to the extension of the mail service as the growth of the country may demand. The present law he regards as essentially defective, and he therefore proposes to devote a large part of his time, during the recess of Congress, toward perfecting a bill, the provisions of which he hopes will be acceptable to the railroad companies, and at the same time be just to the Government.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,412,610; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,435,000; coin, $73,385,735; including in coin certificates, $31,703,600; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Philip C. Johnson is ordered to the command of the Omaha, South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 18th inst. from New-York. Master Henry C. Handy is ordered to the coast survey on the 13th inst. Capt. William K. Mayo is detached from the command of the Omaha, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home. Surgeon William H. Jones is detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Narragansett. Passed Assistant Surgeon William G. Farewell is detached from the Narragansett and ordered to the Portsmouth.

THE BEAN SMUGGLING CASE.

A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS EXONERATED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—The alleged smuggling case of the United States against Mr. B. G. Bean was closed to-day. The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, brought in a verdict for the defendant. At 11 o'clock Judge Nixon, in the United States District Court, charged the jury in this case. The complainant was charged by the Special Agents of the Treasury with being in collusion with Deputy Surveyor Brainard Howell and his staff, in attempting to land nine trunks, containing $16,000 worth of silks, from on board the steam-ship Russia, of the Cunard Line. The suit arises under the law imposing a forfeiture of goods and merchandise on proof of their fraudulent importation, or false entry, for the payment of duties, as there was no evidence shown that the merchandise was ever entered by the owner, or that there was any collusion with the Custom-house officials. Judge Nixon, in his charge to the jury, confined himself solely to the provisions of the law, which declares a forfeiture for acts in regard to the importation of dutiable goods. The case is a novel one. The principal witnesses on both sides are officers of the Government, either under the Surveyor of the Port of New-York or Special Agents of the Treasury. The claimant adopted such an irregular mode of importing that he excited the suspicions of both officials. Doubtless the Special Agents of the Treasury and the officers of the Customs Department believed that a fraud on the Government was intended, and it may be conceded that one of the motives which prompted their actions in the case was to protect the national Treasury against fraudulent designs; but such a laudable motive will not explain or justify all their proceedings. Human nature, at least, is weak, and it is probable that the key to some of their acts is found in these provisions of the statute, as it then stood, which made it the pecuniary interest of the officers that the importer should be disposed to avail himself of all opportunities to violate the laws. Bean neglected to ship his goods; he bought them in London, $16,500 worth, put them in nine old leather trunks, and brought them as baggage, and neglected to make an entry, or put them on the manifest of the steam-ship. When he reached New-York, he stated to Deputy Surveyor Howell, on board the steam-ship Russia, of the Cunard Line, that he wanted to make a declaration that he had with him some trunks containing merchandise; but before any declaration was made the claimant left the ship, abandoned the property, and has not since had possession of it. It is charged, on the part of the Government, that a colusion existed between the officers of the Custom-house and the claimant. Before the claimant should be found guilty by the declarations and acts of a third party, in his absence, a foundation ought to be laid by other testimony, exhibiting connection and collusion. Judge Nixon went on to say that the jury should be guided solely, in their decision, by the recent act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal moieties." "Under that act your first duty is to inquire whether the alleged acts of the claimant were done with an actual intention to defraud the United States, and on this proposition there must be a separate and special finding by you. If you do not find this fraudulent intent on the part of the claimant, that ends the case, for the express provisions of the sixteenth section are, 'that unless intent to defraud be found, no fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be imposed.' The actual intent to defraud even is not sufficient of itself to justify forfeiture. In order to do this, it must be established that there was collusion or conspiracy between Bean and the officers. If you are satisfied of this, the goods become a forfeiture. If you are satisfied of such a collusion, your verdict will be for the Government." The jury retired at 12:05, and at 3 o'clock they returned with the following verdict: "We find that the defendant, Mr. B. G. Bean, was not guilty of collusion with the Surveyor's officers, but we cannot agree on the intent of fraud on the part of the defendant." The jury stood four against and eight for the defendant on the intent. The verdict of the jury in this case exonerates Deputy Surveyor Howell and his officers from all blame.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE DIVISIONS BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WHITES—"THE PARSONS AND THE WOMEN"—HOW THE CONDITION OF THE STATE CAN BE IMPROVED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 3, 1874.

In South Carolina society is divided into three distinct and separate classes. Of course, within each of these there are minor differences of standing and position, but between the native white, the Northern emigrant, or "carpet-bagger," and the colored population are drawn the great lines of social division. Of the classes named perhaps the Northern white people occupy the most peculiar position. Their social condition is indeed an anomalous one, and so much influenced by political considerations that it is impossible to treat of them as a class in society without at the same time taking note of their position in politics. Immediately after the war a large number of the Northern soldiers who had been stationed in Charleston and Columbia took up their residences in those places. The negroes, who looked upon these men as the immediate cause of their liberation from slavery, very naturally took sides with them in the support of that party which had secured, and which they knew would perpetuate, their freedom. The result was that many worthless adventurers were elected to office, and accumulated large fortunes. Many of these men and their families are still living here. Another large class of Northern whites came to South Carolina, some of them with capital, many of them without, hoping by honest industry to better their financial condition. With but very few exceptions all these people have been treated alike by the Southern element of the State. With little or no discrimination as to character or condition, all have been and are subjected to a most rigid social ostracism. This statement is made upon the authority of almost every well-informed Northern man in the State. Many of the Southern people say that such is not the case. At the same time they ask the question, "Would you have us bring vulgar people, whom we do not know, to our dinner tables and into our families?" They claim that "refined" Northern people are always welcome to them when properly introduced. But while making the claim they also demand the right to judge as to who the "refined" people are, and it must be said that for most of the old Huguenots that qualification is only possessed by those who agree with them politically. This statement will doubtless be contradicted, but it will be impossible for any one to prove that it is incorrect. Northern visitors to South Carolina are treated with great kindness, and with that delicate hospitality for which the natives are so justly celebrated. Let these visitors become settlers, however, and the doors of most Southern houses in Charleston will be closed against them.

THE EFFECT ON NORTHERN RESIDENTS.

The effect of this treatment on Northern residents is different, as the characters of the people are dissimilar. Those few who have really been accustomed to move in good circles are in every way indifferent to it. Conscious that at home in the East and North they are recognized as ladies and gentlemen, they do not seem to regard their exclusion from Southern society as any great hardship. The masses of the Northern people, however, are constantly referring to the way they are treated by the natives, and seem to feel very much incensed at what they call "the pride of beggars." It will usually be found that such persons have no social status at home, and having been elevated by the sudden turn of politics here, have come to resemble that class of speculators at the North which in New-York is so appropriately designated "shoddy." People of this sort have, by their many acts of indecent vulgarity, become a by-word in Columbia and Charleston, and have done much to injure the social standing of Northern settlers of education and fine feeling. Their intercourse with the colored population is particularly offensive to all the respectable classes. Most of them are office-holders, and they will go to all lengths to secure the negro vote. Not only do they "hob-nob" with black men in public barrooms, but they invite that class of colored men called by his Excellency Gov. Moses, "good political niggers," to their tables, and their wives and daughters do everything possible to secure for them the influence of a Mr. Senator Bombo Gumberts, or the favor of such ignorant braggarts as Mr. Justice "Sam" Dickinson. It is not uncommon just before election to see the fair daughter of a would-be Sheriff or Congressman sipping champagne to the health of some influential black man who before the war was a field hand on a Sea Island plantation. While this is true of some of the Northern people, it cannot be denied that many Southern Republicans go further in their effort to secure the colored vote. It is a well-known fact that at least two politicians of Charleston have married colored wives, and it is notorious that one of the most distinguished native white State Senators lives from preference in a family of colored people. With such examples before their eyes it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that respectable negroes are beginning to feel themselves superior in some respects to the whites, or that the families of former slave-owners refuse to admit the wives of Republicans to their homes. The Southern people, then, may be excused to a certain extent for the way in which they treat Northern families, but there is no excuse for the length to which this treatment is carried. Some of the natives, who rely on something more than their ancient names for their position in society, have sense enough to discriminate between a vulgar and ambitious politician who was educated in some New-York pot-house and a gentleman who, for his health or from business considerations, is obliged to live away from his home. Such persons, if not on terms of intimacy, are at least considerate and polite to those who are worthy of attention. The great masses of the natives, however, make no distinction, and, as already stated, treat all Northern people as if they were thieves and rascals. It may here be stated as somewhat remarkable, that the very people who are loudest in their denunciation of "the vulgar Yankees" are themselves so ignorant that they would be put to shame by an ordinary schoolboy. Your correspondent has met several natives of this State with high-sounding names who claimed to be descendants of long lines of illustrious French ancestors, and who were ever ready to abuse "the Yankee scum," but who were unable to read with fluency. A true Southern gentleman may be ready at all times to recognize the merit and ability of his political opponent, but it is a mistake to suppose that true gentlemen are more numerous here than in other parts of the world.

"THE WOMEN AND THE PARSONS."

During and just after the war it was usual to say that the South would never have attempted to secede were it not for "the women and the parsons." If this was true during the war it is none the less true that to-day certain ministers of the gospel are to be blamed for the hard feeling that is still cherished by a few of the people of South Carolina. During conversations had with prominent native laymen all over the State there seemed to be a general desire to forget the past. Many of the younger men went so far as to applaud the action of the North during the war, and all joined in wishing for an honest State Government, no matter if it were administered by Northern or Southern officeholders. Very different, however, were the views expressed by a number of clergymen with whom the writer had interviews. They were all most bitter in their denunciation of the Republican Party, of the freedmen, of the Union soldiers, indeed, of everything and every one who had ever been opposed to Southern institutions. One gentleman, the minister of the leading Southern church of this city, swore, "with holy oaths," that the rascally negro could not long rule in South Carolina, and that the corrupt "carpet-bagger" would if necessary, be driven with bloodshed from the State. His language was so violent that a Southern gentleman who was present felt obliged, after the interview, to state that "what the old gentleman said must not be taken as the sentiments of our people; he had many losses during the war." This may have been true, but it seems none the less disgraceful that a minister of the gospel should give himself up to the task of fanning into flame the spark that should long ago have been extinguished forever.

That the women of the State should mourn deeply for dead husbands and sons is only natural. They do speak regretfully of "the days that are gone," but it is not true that they regard the Northern people with hatred, or that if possible they would have slavery restored. The poverty of the Southern people of this State is deplorable, and the heroic efforts which the daughters of once wealthy houses are now making for the support of widowed mothers are most commendable. Many families are ever trying to "keep up appearances," but to do so they must use the utmost economy; old family jewels and silver have to be sold, and many, succumbing to the burden of taxation and the loss of their plantations occasioned by the great change in the system of labor, are turning their spacious mansions into boarding-houses, or sending their daughters out to teach the children of their former slaves. Whenever such work is asked of them, the women of this State never refuse. The other evening your correspondent visited the house of a lady whose husband, a distinguished Southern officer, was killed during the war. Before the rebellion the family was one of the richest in South Carolina, noted for its fine estates, expensive horses, and warm-hearted hospitality. Now the plantations are either worthless or have been forfeited to the State for unpaid taxes, and the noble old homestead in Charleston has been converted into a boarding-house. Two of the daughters of the family are teachers on small salaries in negro schools. Yet, the noble old mother, when asked who she blamed for her trouble, replied: "Oh! our own people decidedly. Slavery was a curse to any land, and the South should have had sense enough to recognize the fact."

HOW THE CONDITION OF THE STATE CAN BE IMPROVED.

To the question, "How can the political and social condition of South Carolina be improved?" many prominent gentlemen, as they view the question from various stand-points, give different answers. All unite in the belief, however, that the first great need of the State is a better education of the masses. Good, honest, and educated men, of no matter what party or color, must be elected to office, immigration must be encouraged, and, if possible, a more amicable relation, at least in business matters, be established between the different elements which go to make up the population of the State. The accomplishment of the latter result lies entirely with the white natives. It is true that Northern thieves and adventurers have done much to corrupt the State Government and lead the negro voters into evil ways; it is true that a "carpet-bag" Administration, pretending to be Republican and elected by Republican voters, in four years increased the debt of the State $10,000,000, but at the same time it is none the less a fact that the white natives of South Carolina have done much to keep honest, industrious Northern people from settling in their State, have checked the immigration by the aid of which waste lands could have been made valuable and barren estates rendered fruitful. If the Palmetto State is to be redeemed from its present deplorable condition, men of all parties must aid in the good work. The responsible majority of the Republican Party must see to it that none but competent men are elected to office, that the outrageous legislative expenses be reduced, the taxes cut down, and when collected devoted to the improvement of the State and not lavished upon the favorites of a profligate Governor. At the same time the intelligent and educated portion of the Democracy must join with the honest men of the Republican Party in whatever reform they may undertake. The cry, "Better a native thief than a carpet-bagger," must be heard no more, and Southern gentlemen must try not to forget that they have among them natives of other States who are possessed of the same fine feelings and instincts as themselves. It is the opinion of men of both parties that if a determined effort is made South Carolina may at the next election be rescued forever from the corrupt rule of such men as Moses, "the robber Governor," and Cain, the "parson Congressman."

THE PROPOSED SUIT AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—Judge Fullerton and John L. Hill appeared before the Attorney General this morning with an application to commence suit against the officers of the Erie Railway Company on account of their management. Wm. M. Evarts and Judge Shippen appeared on behalf of the officers in opposition. The Attorney General reserved his decision as to whether he would bring suit.

THE GERMANTOWN ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—No clue has yet been obtained to the whereabouts of Charlie Brewster Ross, who was abducted from Germantown on the 1st inst. He is a son of Christian K. Ross, a merchant of this city, and the family are in a dreadful state of distress. The abductors are evidently holding possession of the child to obtain a large reward. Three hundred dollars have been offered. The father has received an anonymous communication offering to return the child for $10,000. The father has given notice in a "personal" in the *Ledger* that he is ready to negotiate to the extent of his ability.

THE STEAMER ORIENTAL ASHORE.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 8.—The steamer Oriental, of Boston, ran ashore last night in a fog on the East Chop, where she remained at 7 o'clock this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THIRTY-SEVEN MAJORITY.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Times* Paris special dispatch says that the Right and Left Centres have agreed upon an order of the day declaring that the Assembly is determined to defend Marshal MacMahon's powers from every attack of their opponents. The Cabinet still has a majority of fifty in the Assembly, but the Bonapartists and a portion of the Moderate Right, who are able to turn the scale, are wavering. If the Government is defeated dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a complete understanding has been effected between M. Gambetta and the Legitimists for a coalition of the extreme Left and the Right on the vote in the Assembly to-day on M. Brun's interpellation in relation to the suspension of the *Union*. The Left Centre is divided, but a majority of the Deputies belonging to that party will vote against the Ministers. The authorities are making preparations to speedily quell any demonstration of a riotous character that may be made.

PARIS, July 8.—It is reported that the Bonapartist Deputies in the Assembly will support the Cabinet in the important division to take place in the Chamber to-day, if it will take anti-Republican ground.

THE ADVERSE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 8.—The sitting of the Assembly opened to-day amid intense excitement. The floor was completely filled with Deputies, and the galleries crowded with distinguished spectators.

M. Lucien Brun moved "that the Assembly regrets the suspension of the journal *L'Union* by the Government."

This motion was rejected by a vote of 80 yeas to 379 nays. The Left generally abstained from voting.

Thereupon M. Paris, a member of the Right Centre, moved the following:

"That the Assembly, resolving to energetically uphold the Septennate powers conferred upon Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, and, furthermore, reserving the questions submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Bills, passes to the order of the day."

Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, announced that the Government identified itself with the motion.

The question was taken, and the motion of M. Paris was rejected by a vote of 331 yeas to 368 nays.

The majority in this vote was composed of the three factions of the Left and eighty members of the Extreme Right.

Several Deputies immediately moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted, the vote standing 339 yeas to 315 nays.

It is considered that the last vote leaves the door open for the Ministry to remain in power; but the impression at the close of the sitting was that nothing had been settled, and the uncertainty which has all along characterized the political situation is unrelieved.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—PRESIDENT MACMAHON REFUSES TO ACCEPT IT.

PARIS, July 8.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly to-day a Cabinet council was held, at which the Ministers tendered their resignations. President MacMahon peremptorily refused to accept them, and the Ministry remains constituted as before.

The President will send a message to the Assembly to-morrow or next day, in which he will announce his determination to retain the powers conferred upon him for the time assigned by law, and will insist on the necessity for the complete organization of his powers by the Assembly.

A Cabinet council will be held to-morrow to definitely decide upon the terms of the message.

SPAIN.

PREPARATION TO ATTACK ESTELLA AGAIN—THE CARLIST DEFEAT AT TERUEL.

MADRID, July 8.—Gen. Zabala is making preparations to renew the attack upon the Carlists at Estella.

The defeat of the Carlists in their attack upon Teruel, Saturday last, was so complete that they have left that section of country altogether.

Gen. Moriones has been appointed Generalissimo of the Republican troops in Navarre.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

MADRID, July 8.—The Republican army has been reorganized. It is divided into two corps. The first, under Gen. Moriones, will operate in Navarre, and the second, under Ceballos, will watch the Ebro district. The strength of the combined army exceeds 30,000 men, with seventy-nine guns, and its general head-quarters are at Tafalla.

ISABELLA TO REVOKE HER ABDICATION.

PARIS, July 8.—It is stated in Alfonsist circles that Isabella intends to publicly revoke her abdication of the throne of Spain.

THE CUBAN BUDGET AFFAIRS.

MADRID, July 8.—The Spanish Government has approved of the Cuban budget submitted by Captain General Concha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

LONDON, July 8.—Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, introduced in the House of Commons to-day a bill amending the International Copyright law, which was read once.

SWITZERLAND.

A POSTAL CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER.

BERNE, July 8.—A postal congress is to be held here in September. Fifteen states will be represented. Delegates from France and Denmark have already been appointed.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Sultan has written to the Khedive of Egypt, in terms cordially confirming the good relations between the Porte and Egypt.

CUBA.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—SPANISH BANK BILLS.

HAVANA, July 8.—The Lieutenant Governor of Holguin has issued an order requiring all store-keepers in his district to receive Spanish Bank bills in trade, under pain of fine and imprisonment and trial for treason should they persist in refusing them.

The plan for the five per cent. tax levy has been approved by the Madrid Government. There were no sales of exchange to-day. Everybody is waiting for the promulgation of the decree ordering the new tax.

The steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arrived this morning.

BOATING.

THE FIVE-MILE CONTEST BETWEEN SCHARFF AND BROWN—THE RACE WON BY THE LATTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8.—The five-mile race between George Brown, of Halifax, N. S., and William Scharff, of Pittsburg, Penn., for $2,000 a side and the championship of America, was rowed on the Connecticut, opposite this city, the latter part of this afternoon. Both men were in excellent condition, and the water was as smooth as could be desired. Scharff soon took the lead, and held it for about a mile, when Brown overhauled him, and thereafter kept ahead till the end of the race. At the turning stake Brown was about a boat length ahead, and during the first mile of the homestretch increased his lead several lengths. During the last mile, however, Scharff made occasional spurts, and somewhat reduced the distance between the two boats, but Brown had the race in his own hands, and came in a boat length and a half ahead in 36 minutes and 45 seconds.

The race was perfectly fair throughout, an honest trial in which Brown proved himself the better man. A large amount of money changed hands on the result of the race. Brown was the favorite in the betting.

EXCITEMENT IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 8.—There is great excitement here on account of the Brown-Scharff boat-race at Springfield, in which the former beat Scharff.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 9—1 A. M.—For New-England, partly cloudy and warm weather will prevail, with south or west winds, and no decided change in the barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region partly cloudy and very warm weather during the day, with variable winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	64°	68°	3:30 P. M.	76°	93°
6 A. M.	67°	71°	6 P. M.	73°	87°
9 A. M.	74°	76°	9 P. M.	70°	82°
12 M.	77°	84°	12 P. M.	67°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.......79½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......71⅛

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—A force of sixty-five colored men and twenty white guards left for Straitsville Mines to-day. The train was met at Straitsville by a turbulent crowd of about 150 striking miners with their wives and children. Private Secretary Putnam made a speech to the crowd, requesting them to obey the laws and disperse, as they were on private property. The crowd refused to disperse until assured that a box of arms on the train were not there by State authority and should not be unloaded. The crowd then slowly dispersed in no good humor, but contented themselves with telling the colored men they had been deceived and begging them not to go to work. Mothers held up their children in their arms, pointing out the negroes to them as those who came to rob them of bread. A special force has been sworn in by the authorities at Straitsville to preserve order. Dispatches received here to-night state that this afternoon some of the strikers got drunk and were firing pistols in the vicinity of the colored men's quarters.

GRAIN INSPECTION FEES.

CHICAGO, July 8.—At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, held at Springfield yesterday, rule 5 relating to inspection fees was changed as follows:

The Chief Inspector is hereby authorized to collect until further notice, on all grain inspected under his direction, as follows: For inspection—20 cents per car-load, 35 cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boats, and ¼ cent per bushel from bags. For out inspection—35 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels, 30 cents per car-load to cars, 25 cents per car-load to teams, and 10 cents per wagon-load to teams.

The revised rule goes into effect July 15.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 8.—The Quebec bark Hillyard, from Montreal, with grain, for Falmouth, went ashore the 2d inst. on Mamconagar shoals during a fog. The vessel is being lightered, and a steamer has been engaged to haul her off and bring her back.

The bark Augustine, from Montreal, for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, while at anchor off Indian Cove, was run into by an outward bound Norwegian vessel, and lost her jib boom, several yards, &c. She will return for repairs.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD LAW.

CHICAGO, July 8.—It is positively stated that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will also conform to the Iowa Railroad law, though no formal letter has been prepared accepting the situation, and definite information is not to be obtained from the officers.

The Illinois Central Railroad will let the matter rest at present, as one Iowa branch, controlled by them, has just obtained an injunction restraining it from changing the present freight or passenger tariffs. This prevents them from acting in the matter.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

PORTLAND, Me., July 8.—The Portland *Press* will to-morrow morning publish an original letter from Dr. Livingstone to his brother in Listowell, Ontario, in which he complains bitterly of Dr. Kirk, the British Vice Consul at Zanzibar, as having caused his misfortunes. Livingstone's brother was moved to publish this by indignation at the prominent place assumed by Kirk at the obsequies.

SMUGGLERS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—This morning the prisoners arrested at Lewes on Monday on a charge of smuggling, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner. Andrew H. Baker pleaded guilty and was held in $500 for appearance in court. Wm. G. Ellegood and Samuel Marshall were discharged. Wm. Ellegood, Jr., and Alton and Wm. Crosby were each held in $1,000 bail. The hearing of Joshua Ellegood, the remaining prisoner, was postponed until to-morrow.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The day's play in the third Chess Congress has been attended with considerable interest and excitement. Capt. McKenzie has won two games from Mr. Kinnecutt; Mr. Judd one game from Mr. Hosmer; Mr. Bock drew with Mr. Elder, game unfinished yesterday; Mr. Bock also drew game with Gen. Congdon to-day; Mr. Perrin won one game from Mr. Elder; Mr. Elder won one game from Mr. Perrin. The game between Judd and Hosmer was an unusually hard fight, and lasted seven and a half hours.

CHECK-RAISING BY A BROKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—J. Wadner, of Carondelet street, a broker, drew checks on the Hibernia National Bank, and had them certified, and afterward, it is alleged, raised them as follows: Check for $38 raised to $3,800, check for $41 50 raised to $4,150, and a check for $71 raised to $7,100. It is reported that Wardner purchased bonds with the raised checks and fled.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

THE DEMAND FOR HIS REMOVAL.

The announcement of the resignation of Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick was received with the utmost surprise yesterday by all classes of citizens, and at first many refused to credit the report. The appointment of Mr. Matsell to fill one of the vacancies met with very general disapprobation. The selection of Mr. Voorhis, however, was commented upon favorably. Last evening the Committees from Tammany Hall and the Committee of Seventy, which had waited on Gov. Dix relative to the impeachment of Mayor Havemeyer, returned to the City. The Tammany leaders appeared to be quite confident that they would succeed in having him removed. The result of this was, that at a late hour last night a rumor was circulated to the effect that Mr. Havemeyer would resign to-day. It is generally the impression that this is the wisest move which could be made by him, and it is understood that some of his best friends are urging him to it. In the event of his having sense enough to take this course, Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, would, under the charter, be called upon to assume the duties of Mayor, and already there is speculation as to who would then be selected to fill Mr. Vance's present position.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to organize the Police Board. The youthful Commissioner Disbecker still aspires to be President, and instead of Gardner he is now obliged to face as an opponent the weighty Matsell, author of the *Thieves' Lexicon*. Duryee is using Disbecker in the effort to secure the Treasurership of the board, and Mr. Voorhis has doubtless already discovered that his lines are not laid in pleasant places. Taking it altogether, the present Municipal muddle is most instructive, demonstrating as it does the great harm that can be done and the difficulty occasioned by one man. A full report of the situation from various standpoints will be found below.

VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR.

By special appointment the delegations from the various political organizations of this City that seek the impeachment of Mayor Havemeyer, and urge his removal by the State Executive, met Gov. Dix yesterday morning at his country residence on Long Island, a few miles from the Westhampton Depot. The delegations consisted of John Kelly, in the interest of Tammany Hall, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Wingate and Campbell; Mr. Henry L. Clinton, representing Mr. Watrous and several members of the Committee of Seventy, and Mr. Joseph C. Jackson, in behalf of the Council of Political Reform. The proceedings comprised petitions presented by Messrs. Clinton and Wingate, demanding the removal of the Mayor on the ground of a violation of his oath of office in not investigating, as required, charges preferred against Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, of the Police Board, and reappointing them to office in the face of a conviction which rendered them, as alleged, ineligible. During the discussion of the matter a telegram was received announcing the resignation of Charlick and Gardner, which created considerable surprise. Mr. Kelly and the members of the committee smiled triumphantly, and when the names of the new Commissioners were communicated, Gov. Dix ejaculated, with much vehemance of tone and astonishment of manner, "Matsell! good gracious." The delegations, however, declared that the resignation of the Commissioners would not affect the action they contemplated respecting them, and the proceedings would be continued.

The proceedings before Gov. Dix yesterday were concluded by an address by Mr. Henry L. Clinton. He said:

"We come on a very painful and sad duty. We are here to prefer charges against William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, a gentleman who, during a long life, has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. The duty we have to perform is the more painful because during that great reform movement which struck from power a cabal the most infamous, perhaps, of modern times, he was the foremost in it, and the friends of reform looked to him with the greatest confidence, and relied upon him to guide us through the reform movement. We deem it an imperative duty, under the circumstances, to prefer charges against him, as we would against any one occupying his position whose record had been less pure than we believe his to have been. He has done an act which we think calls for the immediate interference of your Excellency. The charges which I prefer on behalf of Mr. Watrouse, formerly member of the Committee of Seventy, and several very prominent citizens, are brief, and I will read them."

[Mr. Clinton here read the text of his formal petition, which was published in full in yesterday's TIMES.]

Resuming, he said:

"A precisely similar petition is signed by John P. Crosby, Joseph C. Jackson, William Pritchard, C. A. Hand, Benjamin B. Sherman, William C. Barrett, and A. A. Redfield. These are the signatures of prominent gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy, of both political parties, and on their behalf I present this petition. I will merely state to your Excellency that it is of the highest importance, in our judgment, that immediate action be taken upon this matter. I need not remind your Excellency that the Police Board is, perhaps, the most important of any department of the City Government, and at this season of the year it is of the highest importance that it should be properly constituted. It is hardly worth while to speak of the evil example set by such a violation of law and, as we consider it, of public decency. As a lawyer, I have examined the matter, and I have no doubt whatever that, under the provisions of the charter, Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were ineligible for appointment. The charter provides that heads of departments who are convicted of any willful violation of its provisions, or of any willful evasion of them, are forever disqualified from holding any office under the City Government. These parties were convicted of a violation of their duties in respect to the removal of an inspector of election without giving him the notice required by law. These provisions of law, as I view them, are substantially part of the charter. In one section it is provided that the Police Commissioners should perform the duties required of them by the Election law, and then, in order to make the matter more certain, in a supplemental act, passed the same session, a distinct provision was made, in so many words, that they should perform all these duties. As a lawyer I considered, to all intents and purposes, that it is precisely the same as though that law had been incorporated in the charter. The duties which the Police Commissioners are required by law to perform are imposed upon them in the charter. But apart from that legal question, about which I suppose you will consult with the Attorney General or your legal adviser, a more unfit or unseemly spectacle could not be presented than the appointment of two men to that position who had been convicted of an offense which, as your Excellency stated in your notice to the Mayor, 'involved a violation of their official oaths.' In my judgment, if there was no other provision of the statute than that of the Revised Statutes, as it is stated in the notice of your Excellency, providing that these offices should be vacant, where the incumbents were convicted of the commission of an offense which involved a violation of their oath of office, they would be disqualified and if the appointing-power should restore them to the office, that appointing-power would hold and would exercise a veto upon the act of the Legislature. The laws are construed for the purpose of carrying them into effect according to their fair meaning. Any construction which should permit the appointing-power immediately to restore to office the party who had been ousted, would change and nullify the law itself. In this instance, it is true, that each was appointed to the vacancy created by the other. It is a simple evasion, and that does not alter the case, in my judgment. This petition contains only facts which are true and which cannot be disputed. The documents are proof of the facts, and copies of them are annexed to the petition. I therefore trust that, owing to the great importance of the matter, that this will receive very early attention at the hands of [illegible]

Excellency. I will now give way to other gentlemen who will present charges embracing a wider scope.

At this point of Mr. Clinton's address a telegram was received from Mr. Wickam, stating that Commissioners Gardner and Charlick had resigned. The Governor incredulously gave utterance to the expression contained above: "Matsell! good gracious," and appeared perfectly bewildered. The others present were equally surprised. They expected that something else was on the *tapis*, and their feeling on the subject was given utterance to in the following observation of Mr. Clinton:

Mr. Clinton—The resignation of these men, Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, in my opinion, does not relieve the Mayor in the slightest degree, and as his act is such as, in our judgment, calls for the interposition of your Excellency, and I am free to say on behalf of those whom I represent, and who, I have no doubt, will indorse my action, that the resignation of these men should not make any difference in the action which your Excellency may take.

ADDRESS OF MR. WINGATE.

Mr. Wingate next addressed the Governor. He said: "Mr. Clinton has so fully stated the law in this matter that I shall not take up the time of your Excellency in discussing it, except to call your attention to the provisions of the ninety-fifth section of the charter, which imposes a penalty for a violation of the provisions of that act in regard to his duty. The petition which I present is signed by John Kelly, Oswald Ottendorfer, and W. H. Wickam, and as the document is in itself very voluminous I will briefly state its contents. It commences by declaring that Mr. Havemeyer is Mayor of the City of New-York, and under the provisions of the charter he was required to be vigilant in executing the laws, and generally to perform all the duties required of him as Chief Executive Officer of the City. Under section 95 he was authorized to appoint Commissioners of Police, and, if necessary, remove them for 'cause,' after having given them a proper opportunity to be heard. In pursuance of the power thus vested in him he appointed the Board of Police Commissioners ers, with the exception of Mr. Henry Smith, who was retained in office by the Legislature. The petition sets out that an investigation was instituted into the transactions of the Police Board in reference to the Street-cleaning Bureau by a committee of the Legislature, which took place in the City of New-York, and culminated on the 9th of April in a report of the Assembly Committee, (a copy of which is annexed to the petition,) in which it stated that the cleaning of the public streets of the City of New-York could only be done by a board of men who could recognize their first duty to be justice to the people, who would pursue a system of economy, which that board had not done, and that a permanent improvement could only be expected by a reconstruction of the Board of Police. On the application of John Kelly, John W. Chandler, Hugh Taylor, and John Stevenson, and others, who represented the Council of Political Reform, an examination of Mr. Charlick was commenced before a Judge of the Supreme Court, it being alleged that during the Summer and Fall of 1873 Messrs. Charlick and Gardner had violated various provisions of law in regard to the election, and in violation of their duty. The testimony taken in that examination, and the testimony advanced in the Legislative inquiry were published daily in the newspapers, so that the public was well informed of it, and the Mayor must have known it. We claim that the facts developed upon each of these proceedings made it the duty of the Mayor, in fulfillment of the obligations of his oath of office to cause, an immediate investigation to be made, and to remove the parties accused from these offices if sufficient facts were disclosed to warrant it; but in violation of this duty he refused to take any steps in regard to it, or to remove the officials who were implicated. On the 20th of April the Board of Aldermen, having this matter brought to their attention, passed a resolution in which they embodied, in substance, these facts to which I have referred before, your Excellency, and they called attention to the fact that it was most important that a change should be made in the Board of Police, and that the City should be relieved from the censure of their official existence. They requested the Mayor to remove these men, and reconstruct the Police Board, by nominating men whose characters would be a guarantee of the faithful performance of their duties. The resolution was transmitted to the Mayor, but instead of taking any proceeding in the premises he sent a reply, dated May 4, in which he objects to taking any action, on the ground that he had received nothing of an official character upon which to proceed, and that no specific charges were preferred against them; that these proceedings before the Legislative Committee were of such a partisan character that they did not command his confidence, and that they were too much of a political character to receive the confidence of the community. He added that if charges were made on the subject, and if they were prepared to substantiate them, he would at once enter into an investigation as to the management of the department. Upon the receipt of this communication the Board of Aldermen appointed a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ottendorfer, Cooper, and Gilon, to consider the matter, and they prepared a most elaborate report in which they censured the action of the Mayor. They took issue with him upon the position he assumed that he could not take any official action on the former proceedings, and they claimed, as we insist correctly, that it was his duty to maintain a supervision over the heads of the departments, and when any matters were brought in any way to his notice affecting their integrity, to investigate them, and that it was entirely idle for the people of New-York to complain that their rights were infringed upon by the Legislature in Albany if the heads of the City Government itself would refuse to investigate charges of this description, and to see that the interests of the people of the City were preserved. But in order to satisfy him in regard to specific charges, they drew up a long series of specific charges, based on the facts developed in the examination of Charlick. In these they set out by alleging that by a combination between Smith, Gardner, and Charlick, against Duryee and Russell, and in violation of law, Charlick and Gardner were appointed a special committee for the purpose of appointing inspectors at last election; that these two Commissioners appointed all the inspectors, and excluded Russell and Duryee from any knowledge of who was to be appointed. Charlick appointed all the Democrats, and Gardner all the Republicans, and although the law required that the inspectors should be appointed by the Board of Police during the months of August and September, this committee never even reported the names of the parties they appointed until the 21st of October, two weeks after the men had commenced their duties as inspectors of registration. This was also a distinct violation of the provision of the Election law which says that the inspectors shall be equally divided between the political parties, and that the inspectors of the political minority shall be named by the Commissioners of Police belonging to that party, and, therefore, Mr. Russell ought to have been consulted in regard to the inspectors of his party, and both he and Gen. Duryee ought to have been allowed a voice in regard to the appointment of all the inspectors. Prior to the election, and on that day, a large number of removals and appointments were made by Charlick, which never came before the board until the 10th of November, and they were confirmed by these against the protests of the others. They charged that Charlick removed inspectors upon false accusations, without the knowledge or consent of Russell and Duryee, and without giving to the inspectors removed the notice prescribed by law; that these removals took place mainly in the Eighteenth Assembly District, in order to place it under the control of parties intending to commit frauds in that district, and they recited the cases of four inspectors, Walsh, Hughes, McCarthney, and Sheridan, and these men, who were removed on false charges on forged papers, all without exception Democrats, and those appointed in their place men belonging to the Apollo Hall party, and they were removed without observing the conditions imposed by law. These inspectors removed on forged complaints were mainly removed on the day before election, and in every instance the men were Democrats. These were violations of the law, for the law declared that no inspector should be removed except when on duty on a day of registration or election without written charges being preferred against him. In the paper they sent to the Mayor one of the charges made against these men was for removing Sheridan, the very offense for which they were subsequently tried and convicted. This committee also charged these three men with having arranged that fraud should be committed in a certain election district, and as a cover for that fraud having sent out a telegram directing that the watchers at the election should be kept outside the railing. By law it is provided that each candidate shall designate a watcher, and that it shall be the duty of the Police to make way for him to the inspectors, and to remain so near to them that he can see that the votes are honestly canvassed and the returns properly made out. As the railing was in most cases so far from the inspectors that nothing could be seen from it, this telegram in effect amounted to an order to prevent them from performing their duties, and its result, in many instances, was to promote fraud in the counting. Therefore, the committee stated that it was the imperative duty of the Mayor to suspend and remove the Commissioners guilty of these acts, and who were responsible for the general demoralization which they alleged had crept into the discipline of the Police Department. This report of the committee was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and a resolution to the effect was adopted and sent to the Mayor. On the 4th of June the Mayor sent a reply to the Board of Aldermen, in which he stated that he had read all the testimony taken upon the examination of Charlick, as well as the report of the committee, but he still assumed that even these charges, specific as they were, were not the kind of charges which should be sent to him, stating that the Board had declined to make specific charges against them—though nothing that I know of could be more specific than the charges contained in their report. He concluded, however, by saying, 'My entire duty in the premises I shall perform, and as you fail to take advantage of the invitation extended by me to prefer charges and give facts, I shall direct that a fair investigation be proceeded with under my immediate supervision, and shall take care that you are apprised thereof.' This was on the 4th of June, when he made the promise to investigate these charges. Your Excellency will remember that the record of the conviction of these Commissioners in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was transmitted to you, and that new indictments of a similar import are pending over them. We then set out their resignations on the 8th of June and the publication of their letter, denying any intention to perpetrate a fraud, and asserting that they were convicted only of a technical offense. We allege that the action of Mayor Havemeyer was inconsistent with his duties as Mayor, and was a gross violation of his official duty. It was without precedent in the history of the State, threatening to the peace and good order of the community, and calculated to bring the administration of justice into such contempt as to excite the astonishment and indignation of the people, and imperatively demands his removal by your Excellency. We first set forth in our petition the gross contempt with which the Mayor acted toward the Executive of the State. I know of no instance in the history of this country where the Mayor of a great city has in this flagrant manner flown, not only in the face of decency, but in the face of the Executive. Your age and long services might have protected you from this insult. We call attention to the fact that since the conviction of these men they pass upon questions arising in the trial of reputable Police officers, and, with such a system continued, what discipline can reign in the department? How can policemen respect law and order if they are called up and oblige themselves to appear for trial before men who were convicted criminally, and against whom three indictments are pending. We therefore ask that your Excellency will examine the papers containing these charges, and, in the meantime, suspend the Mayor from his office."

SPEECH OF MR. J. C. JACKSON.

Mr. Joseph C. Jackson, on the part of the Council of Political Reform, said: "The charges noticed by Mr. Clinton present but a fractional idea of the charges that could be preferred against Mayor Havemeyer. The Police are demoralized, as one of the Commissioners testified under oath and this Commission owes its origin entirely to Mayor Havemeyer. We ask then, under this very peculiar and unfortunate condition of affairs, whether the facts would justify such an important interference on the part of your Excellency, representing the sovereignty of the State, as would remedy this evil? We hold that it does warrant your interference. Mr. Havemeyer is bound to see that the laws are executed under the charter. His duties are classified and he is instructed with the duty of seeing that the heads of the departments fulfill their duties properly. How he has failed to carry out his duty is shown by the facts presented in Mr. Wingate's documents. They refer to an examination on the part of the Legislative Committee and the examination on the part of the citizens judicially conducted, and, notwithstanding the conviction of these men based upon these charges, we find the Mayor indorsing and commending them as far as he dared, and heap pointing them. It is a challenge not only to the good sense of the people, but is in violation of their intelligence and a challenge and a defiance of the Legislative branch of our Government and the judiciary by which these men were sentenced. We can see but one course to pursue, painful as it may be to your Excellency, and that has been suggested already. But there is another phase of this matter. No one better understands that in our popular form of government, particularly in New-York, moral influences often affect the political action of men. All of us here are enlisted in the cause of political reform. We sacrificed party considerations, Republicanism, Democracy, social considerations, and everything, for the sake of reform in the City of New-York, and to conform to law. To no one are we more indebted for reform than to your Excellency. We consider that you were brought from your preferred retirement by the people as their exponent and in their behalf for the enforcement of the laws and for the restoration of confidence in it. Mr. Havemeyer was not the choice of a great many Republicans and a great many Democrats, but they believed in his reform professions, and indorsed him, but he has betrayed them. He may be of no party, but the individual must suffer rather than the cause of reform. We believe in reform, and, therefore, appeal to your Excellency to consider the charges submitted, and while we are willing to leave this matter altogether to your deliberate judgment we, at the same time, take courage in the hope that you, as you have ever done, will sustain the faith and hope and aspirations of your fellow-citizens."

REPLY OF GOV. DIX.

Gov. Dix, in reply, said:

"I will take the papers and act upon them at once without any unnecessary delay. I have only looked at the laws bearing on the matter cursorily, but I will give them a thorough examination, and you may rely upon prompt action on my part."

The formal interview then terminated.

WHAT GOV. DIX THINKS.

On the termination of the interview Gov. Dix went shooting, and he was subsequently discovered by the entire delegation, and the members of the press, in the act of bringing down a snipe. From what can be gathered from the observations let fall during the interview, and subsequent announcements made to our reporter by the delegations, Gov. Dix is extremely desirous of maintaining a strict reticence on the subject until he determines finally what action he will pursue. His position is strictly judicial in its character, and as no one would seem to expect from a Judge of a Court of Record the expression of a legal opinion until he had decided what course to adopt, it would be preposterous to suppose that the Governor's conduct should not be animated by a similar motive. He was highly pleased with the assurance made him by Mr. Jackson, that in the present proceeding as far as he was concerned, there was no political animus, and in reply he asserted that as far as the Executive was concerned no consideration would be entertained except such as the dignity of his position would justify. Mr. Jackson said that the statement was unnecessary, as the country had confidence in his integrity and worth. Continuing the conversation, the Governor said that there would be no question regarding the petition of Mr. Clinton, as the proof accompanied it and was apparent, but he could not act upon it without examining the charges contained in Mr. Wingate's petition in the light of the law. Mr. Wingate's petition is extremely voluminous, and will occupy some time in its consideration, but with the view of facilitating its perusal, and assisting him in the study of the legal points involved, the Governor said he had at once telegraphed for his Secretary, Col. De Kay, formerly Assistant United States District Attorney of this district. The Governor regards the aspect of affairs in the City with some anxiety, but upon this point also he is reticent. He does not deem it befitting the office he holds to meddle unnecessarily in local politics, and will interfere only when he is compelled to. There is good reason, however, for the opinion that he is thoroughly in opposition to the disgraceful condition of affairs now manifested in this City, and would be in sympathy with any well-directed movement tending to reform. His expressions yesterday clearly indicate his feelings respecting our municipal appointments. He does not specially object to the appointment of Mr. Voorhis, who, Mr. Kelly assured him, was a good man; but his opinion of Matsell's appointment is vastly different. There was a great deal of significance in the simple ejaculation he made on receiving notice of his appointment, and even if he preserved silence his expression of wonderment would reveal his opinion. An immensity is contained in the three words spoken with a pause after each word, "Matsell, good gracious," and they reveal his true feeling at the appointment. Whether the anticipations of victory entertained by Mr. Kelly and his associates will be verified or not is a question which will be determined in a few days. The Governor has promised to give the subject his most serious attention and report on it without delay, and the preparations he has already made indicate the performance of his promise.

THE SITUATION AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

NO ORGANIZATION YET—THE DEAD-LOCK RENEWED—DISBECKER AND MATSELL CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The news of the resignation of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner and the appointment in their stead of Superintendent Matsell and Mr. John R. Voorhis, late Excise Commissioner, created a feeling of the most intense surprise in Police circles. A rumor concerning the transformation scene improvised by Mayor Havemeyer gained circulation at a late hour on Tuesday night at Police Head quarters, but was not credited by the officials on duty. The resignations were tendered to the Mayor and accepted by him immediately after the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday; they failed to organize, but the Commissioners were pledged to secrecy until their successors had been appointed and sworn in. Mr. Gardner, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, on Tuesday night, did not give the slightest intimation of his action. Messrs. Matsell and Voorhis were sent for by the Mayor to meet him at his residence, where they were tendered the appointments, which were promptly accepted, and the new appointees were at once sworn in.

Mr. Matsell arrived at Police Head-quarters early yesterday morning, and took his accustomed position as Superintendent of Police, receiving the reports of the Captains of Police, &c. Mr. Voorhis arrived soon after, and a long consultation ensued between him and Mr. Matsell. At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Voorhis returned to the Excise Office to close up his business there. Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker arrived soon after, and were closeted with Matsell for over an hour, and then went over to the office of the Board of Excise and had an interview with Mr. Voorhis. The result of the consultation was an agreement to meet at 3 P. M. Shortly after 3 o'clock the Commissioners met in the office of Commissioner Disbecker, and remained in session for upward of an hour. After they adjourned, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the board, furnished the following synopsis of the proceedings:

At a meeting of Messrs. Abram Duryee, Abraham Disbecker, Geo. W. Matsell, and John R. Voorhis, Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, held at the Central Department of Police, No. 300 Mulberry street, on the 8th day of July, 1874, for the purpose of organizing the Board of Police, and for the transaction of Police business, on motion of Commissioner Duryee, Commissioner George W. Matsell was appointed Chairman of the meeting of Commissioners.

Commissioner Duryee then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A vacancy having occurred in the offices of Police Commissioners by the resignation of said offices by Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, respectively, his Honor Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July inst., appointed Geo. W. Matsell to be Police Commissioner in place of Hugh Gardner, resigned, and John R. Voorhis to be Police Commissioner in place of Oliver Charlick, resigned, and on the said 7th day of July inst. said Geo. W. Matsell and John R. Voorhis, respectively, took the oath of office, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; and

Whereas, There being no President of the Board of Police nor Treasurer of Police, for the purpose of organizing the Board of Police it is

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Police do now proceed to choose one of their number to be President of the Board of Police, and immediately thereafter they proceed to choose one of their number to be Treasurer of Police.

The preamble and resolution were adopted. Commissioner Duryee then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Abraham Disbecker, Commissioner of Police, be and is hereby appointed President *pro tem.*, to discharge the duties of President of the Board of Police until the appointment of a regular President of the Board of Police.

This resolution was lost, Commissioner Duryee voting in the affirmative, Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis in the negative, and Commissioner Disbecker declining to vote.

Commissioner Voorhis moved that the Commissioners proceed to elect a President, which motion was carried, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Duryee nominated Commissioner Disbecker, and Commissioner Voorhis nominated Commissioner Matsell. On the vote being taken, Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee voted for Commissioner Disbecker, and Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voted for Commissioner Matsell. Commissioner Duryee moved that the election of President be laid over until Friday, which was carried, all voting yea. Commissioner Disbecker moved that Commissioner Duryee be elected Treasurer. The motion was lost, Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker voting yea, and Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voting nay. Commissioner Disbecker moved that when the Commissioners adjourn they adjourn to meet on Friday, at 11 A. M., which was carried, all voting yea. Commissioner Disbecker then offered a resolution that Commissioner Duryee be elected Treasurer of the board, which was lost, Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker voting yea, and Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voting nay. Commissioner Voorhis moved that the motion to adjourn to Friday be reconsidered, which was carried.

The same Commissioner then moved to adjourn to Thursday at 3 P. M., which was also carried. Commissioner Matsell moved that the Commissioners adjourn, which was carried, Commissioners Matsell, Duryee, and Voorhis voting yea, and Commissioner Disbecker nay.

The action of the Commissioners yesterday leaves the Department of Police in a worse state than it was before. The Department is left without a responsible head. There is no Superintendent of Police, nor is there a President of the Board to take his place and discharge the duties. In the interim the command of the Police force is virtually invested in Inspector George W. Dilks, the senior Inspector, and all orders to the office should properly be promulgated through him. In the meantime over 2,500 men with families, Captains, sergeants, patrolmen, clerks, and other employes of the Department, are clamoring for their pay for the month of June, which is nine days overdue, and which they cannot receive until the Police Commissioners organize and select a Treasurer. There are a number of candidates for the position of Superintendent of Police, rendered vacant by the appointment of Matsell as Commissioner. Prominent among them is Inspector Geo. W. Walling, Inspector Thomas W. Thorne, and several Captains of Police. It is believed, however, that the Superintendent will not be selected from the Police force, but will be taken from civil life. "Nosey" Quinn is said to be the Mayor's candidate, but it is doubtful whether he will receive the appointment. It was reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that the Mayor had appointed Hugh Gardner Commissioner of Excise in place of John R. Voorhis, and that Mr. Gardner had been sworn in as such. Messrs. Marshall and Stewart, the remaining Excise Commissioners, claim that the appointment is illegal, as the law requires that the Excise Commissioners must be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. On the other hand, it is contended that by an act of the Legislature, passed nearly at the close of the last session, the Mayor was empowered to appoint persons to fill vacancies in all the commissions in this City, without reference to the Board of Aldermen. Thus a new muddle in Municipal affairs is caused by the Mayor "sticking" to Mr. Gardner.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MEMBERS INDIGNANT—THE GOVERNOR REQUESTED TO REMOVE THE MAYOR.

The war against Mayor Havemeyer was carried into the City Hall yesterday. Many of the City Fathers—enough to constitute a quorum—assembled in their committee-room at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and eagerly awaited the hour appointed for the special session, the avowed object of which was to secure the immediate removal of the Chief Magistrate. The arrival of Alderman Ottendorfer, who is regarded as the leader of the opposition against the Mayor, added new interest to the scene. He submitted a set of resolutions designed to express the sentiments of the Common Council, and induce Gov. Dix to take action upon such charges as might be presented in behalf of the citizens. All the resolutions were informally approved by those who read them, so that their adoption was a mere matter of time.

At a few minutes before 2 o'clock the doors of the Aldermanic Chamber were thrown open, and the gallery was filled in an instant. Ten members, namely, Aldermen Billings, Ottendorfer, Flanagan, Reilly, Gilon, Koch, Kear, Van Schaick, Falconer, and Cooper, filed into their seats. Mr. Vance being absent, Mr. Billings was called to the chair. After some routine business had been transacted, Alderman Ottendorfer rose and submitted the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, whose duty it is made by the charter to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced, although his attention has been expressly called by resolutions of this board, stating the reasons therefor, to the necessity of the reconstruction of the Board of Police, has persistently refused an investigation into the complaints made against the Police Commissioners; and

Whereas, The Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York considered it their duty, for the protection of the welfare of the community, to investigate some of the charges made against the Police Commissioners, in consequence of which four indictments were found against Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, Commissioners of the Police Department; and

Whereas, The said Police Commissioners, when tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this City and County of New-York, on one of those indictments, were convicted of a misdemeanor involving the violation of their oaths of office, and the Governor of the State of New-York, being advised of such conviction, gave notice to the Mayor on July 1, 1874, that in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the offices of the convicted Police Commissioners were vacated; and

Whereas, Mayor William F. Havemeyer has attempted to reappoint, on the 2d July, 1874, the convicted Police Commissioners, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, as members of the same board from which they were expelled by virtue of the laws of the State, trying by a trick to evade the flagrant violation of the law hereby committed by appointing Oliver Charlick in the place of Hugh Gardner, and *vice versa*; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the action of Mayor William F. Havemeyer in relation to the Police Commissioners, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, in first declining, under the pretense that specific charges must be preferred, to investigate the complaints raised against them; and then, after the Grand Jury and the Court of Oyer and Terminer had performed the duty which, by the charter, devolved upon the Mayor, and indicted and convicted the accused in defying the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, by their reappointment, thus depriving the community of the protection the law intended to grant against the malpractice of unfaithful public officials, and degrading the public morality by the lamentable spectacle of seeing the first executive officer of our City assuming the rôle of a protector of the criminal.

Resolved, That we earnestly request his Excellency, Gov. John A. Dix, to prevent the spread of the pernicious influence created by the above enumerated facts, which threaten to sap the foundations of the sense of law and order in our populous community, by exercising the power confided to the Governor by section 25, chapter 335, laws of 1873, and to suspend and remove Mayor Wm. F. Havemeyer, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the above cited law.

The resolutions did not create any surprise. They were anticipated, and it is said that the Mayor was aware of their character.

Alderman Reilly seconded them, and hoped they would be adopted.

Alderman Koch said that the Mayor deserved what had been said of him. He had disappointed everybody. Every now and then he got his "Dutch up," but he never gave any satisfaction to the people. For himself, he would say that he could not go before his constituents and defend such a man.

Alderman Ottendorfer wished to state that he had presented the resolutions with reluctance and regret; but in doing so he was performing an act of duty. The matters involved were of the gravest character. It was, of course, an unusual thing for a Governor to remove a Mayor; but all were equally bound to respect the laws. There might be a difference of opinion as to the legal aspect of the case of the Mayor, but there could be none about the moral aspect. The public had been shocked at the course pursued by Mayor Havemeyer in regard to the Police Commissioners, and it was fitting that the Board of Aldermen should speak in their behalf. Mr. Ottendorfer then proceeded to refer to the charges made against the Mayor, which had aroused surprise and indignation, and closed by stating that the resolutions were based upon facts well known to the people.

Alderman Kehr said he could not let the opportunity pass without making some remarks. He had worked earnestly for William F. Havemeyer among his German friends at the election which made him Mayor, but he regretted the fact. Mayor Havemeyer had cheated the people. He had set himself up as a one-man power, and ruled everything according to his will. Mr. Kehr then said that he had lived under monarchical rule, but he found that under monarchical rule the popular will was respected more than it had been by Mayor Havemeyer.

Alderman Van Schaick thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the resolutions for a few days. He had heard them read for the first time on that occasion. Although his relations with the Mayor extended over twenty years, he would vote properly on the resolutions when they would be called up. He moved that they be laid over.

Alderman Falconer seconded the motion.

Alderman Cooper hoped the board would not act hastily. He had been absent from this City, and, therefore, was not prepared to vote. Many years might pass before such a grave matter would come before them, and they should give members who were then in the country an opportunity to vote upon it.

Alderman Ottendorfer replied that no reasons had been presented to justify delay. The people understood all about the charges against the Mayor, and he presumed that every member of the board was aware of the facts.

The motion to lay over the resolutions was then put to the board and lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, and Van Schaick—4.

Negative—Aldermen Flanagan, Gilon, Kehr, Koch, Ottendorfer, and Reilly—6.

Alderman Cooper here moved that the board vote separately on the preamble and resolutions.

Alderman Billings said he deplored the occasion that had called them together. He knew nothing about the object of the call until they had met. Two views might be taken of the charges against the Mayor—one moral, the other legal. Being a lawyer, he looked at the matter in a legal aspect. He supposed the Mayor had acted upon legal advice, which he considered good, in reappointing Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. As to the moral aspect of the case, it was thought that the action taken by the Mayor was injurious to the reputation of the City. He believed, however, they should not act hastily. It was thought that some party spirit had been manifested in the proceedings against the Mayor—and it would be well to make an investigation before passing the resolutions.

Alderman Flanagan—As to party spirit, there is none of it here. I shall vote for the resolutions, knowing that if Mayor Havemeyer should be removed a pronounced Republican (Mr. Vance) will succeed him.

Alderman Ottendorfer—If the Mayor knew he was right he would not have resorted to the miserable trick of putting Gardner in Charlick's place and Charlick in Gardner's place.

Alderman Falconer here addressed the board. He said: "I labored earnestly both for the nomination and election of Mayor Havemeyer. Since his election I have generally sustained his administration, believing that in the main it has been very largely in the interest of reform, and that, notwithstanding the outcry made against him from time to time, most of his appointments have been creditable to himself and the City. In my opinion, his administration, as a whole, has been very much superior to any that New-York has had for many years. I wish that I could say this of the reappointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner as Police Commissioners, but I regret that I cannot. After the conviction of these gentlemen by a jury, and the action of the Governor in relation to them, there was neither reason nor justification for their reinstatement. I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact that I have yet to see the first man in the multitude of my acquaintance (except his Honor, the Mayor,) who justifies this proceeding."

A vote was then taken on the preamble and resolutions separately. The first resolution was adopted, Alderman Cooper voting in the negative. The second resolution was also adopted, Alderman Billings voting in the negative.

Alderman Reilly moved that the preamble be approved, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Aldermen Flanagan moved that a committee of three members of the board be appointed by the Chair to present the resolutions to Gov. Dix and to urge compliance with their request. After the motion was carried, Messrs. Ottendorfer, Van Schaick, and Billings were appointed as the committee.

When the committee was announced a great portion of the audience left the chamber. The remainder of the session was of a formal character.

Communications were received from the Mayor, containing vetoes of the new Permit ordinance, providing that only $1 shall be paid for a permit for stands, signs, &c., and also the resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the new Court-house Commissioners from their present office. Both communications were laid over under the rule, after which the board adjourned.

THE ALDERMANIC SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to present to Gov. Dix the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen calling for the removal of the Mayor, will confer with Alderman Ottendorfer this morning. When the necessary arrangements are completed, they will proceed to accomplish their mission.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

THE LAW BEARING UPON THE QUESTION OF HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation in political circles yesterday was the question of the removal or suspension of the Mayor by the Governor. The supporters of Tammany felt sanguine that the memorial to the Governor, embodying the charges against Mayor Havemeyer, would receive prompt attention from his Excellency, and that the result could be no other than the removal of the Mayor from office. Others, however, considered that the Mayor had completely euchred John Kelly by accepting the resignations of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, and appointing Matsell and Mr. Voorhis to the vacant positions; while there were many who held that the Mayor has done nothing calling for the interference of the Governor. As the question of the removal of the Mayor is now discussed so freely, we give below extracts from the Revised Statutes and from the charter, showing in what manner a removal could be effected. Section 38 of the Revised Statutes provides that an officer shall forfeit his office upon "conviction of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of his oath of office." Section 25 of the Charter of 1873 provides:

"The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney General, and after charges have been received by the Governor he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days."

The Revised Statutes provide for the removal of Sheriffs as follows:

"He may also be removed by the Governor on charges preferred against him, on giving him a copy thereof, and allowing him an opportunity of being heard in his defense, before any removal shall be made.

When the Governor shall have received any charges against the Sheriff, and shall have served a copy thereof upon him, if the Sheriff does not admit their truth, he should immediately make denial thereof in writing, and serve the same upon the Governor. Upon such denial being made, the Governor may direct the District Attorney of the county to conduct an inquiry into the truth of the charges made, who shall give at least eight days' notice to the accused of the time and place of hearing before the County Judge.

The District Attorney may issue subpœnas in his own name to compel the attendance of witnesses whom he shall deem material, and such Judges shall have power to enforce obedience thereto by attachment, and to commit any one who shall refuse to be sworn or to answer, as the County Court would have in criminal cases pending therein.

On the application of the accused to the District Attorney, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall be entitled to the like process of subpœna, which may be enforced in the same manner by the County Judge before whom the inquiry is pending.

At the time and place mentioned in the notice such County Judge shall proceed to take the testimony of the witnesses produced before him by the District Attorney or by the accused officer. The witnesses shall be sworn by such Judge. Every answer given by them to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing, shall be written. Their testimony shall be read to and subscribed by them, and shall be certified by the Judge taking the same, and be delivered to the District Attorney, to be transmitted by him to the Governor.

The duties of the Judge upon the inquiry are merely ministerial, and he has no right to pass upon the competency of any testimony or the form or pertinency of any question, but is to reduce to writing every answer that either party may require."

The ninety-fifth section of the charter of 1873 also provides for the removal of any officer of the City Government. It is as follows:

"Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the City, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, or by gross or culpable neglect of duty allow the same to be lost to the City, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, and on conviction, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded from ever receiving or holding any office under the City Government, and any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury."

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with District Attorney Phelps yesterday in reference to the legal aspect of the case against Mayor Havemeyer. Mr. Phelps said he had not considered the matter, as he believed the whole proceedings were got up in the interests of a party, but he confessed that the Mayor's "last move" had taken him completely by surprise. His action, however, in nowise changed the legal aspect of the case against him. But as regards the Ex-Police Commissioners, he did not think their accusers would take any further steps against them. They were out of office, and that fact, he thought, would satisfy Tammany Hall. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Receiver of Taxes, who is supposed to enjoy John Kelly's confidence, believes, however, that the resignations of the two Police Commissioners will have no effect in saving them from prosecution under the three indictments already found by the Grand Jury; and as regards the Mayor, he was of the opinion that, if the Governor declines to remove him upon the charges already preferred, indictments would be presented to the Grand Jury charging the Mayor with violation of his oath of office and of willfully evading the law. He did not think, however, that such a course would be necessary, as he had every confidence that the Governor would spare them that trouble. If it be found necessary to go before the Grand Jury the charges, he thought would be the same as those submitted to the Governor. He admitted that as a lawyer he had not considered the case in its legal bearings, and was not prepared to give a legal opinion on the subject. He however, said that, although the Mayor may not have strictly violated his oath of office, he had done enough to cause his removal by the Governor, and it appeared to him that the Legislature in conferring the power of removal had in view cases where public officers abused their trusts without actually violating their oaths of office.

Mr. Andrews, Assistant Corporation Counsel, was of the opinion that the Mayor's last move did not in the least change the position of the case against the Mayor, but believed, of course, according to his opinion already published, that the Mayor had acted according to law in reappointing the Commissioners.

Other gentlemen expressed opinions adverse to the Mayor, but no one could put his finger on any section of the charter which the Mayor has violated. There were plenty of general accusations which might be difficult to sustain in a court of law, but on the whole it was evident that the parties making these accusations relied more upon the Governor than upon any success to be derived through the courts.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAYOR YESTERDAY.

Mayor Havemeyer reached his office at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Groups of politicians were waiting to see him pass, but he rushed along the corridors of the City Hall as if unconscious of their presence. His expression, manner, and action indicated trouble, and a moment's glance at him showed that he was much agitated. He had hardly reached his sanctum when Police Commissioner Gardner entered. The door was closed, and both conversed quietly for nearly an hour. The usual throng of visitors appeared in the outer room, but they were denied an audience with the Chief Magistrate. At length Mr. Gardner emerged from the chamber, and stated that the Mayor had tendered him the office of Excise Commissioner, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. John R. Voorhis as member of the Police Board in place of Oliver Charlick. Mr. Gardner did not say that he had accepted it, but retired, apparently for the purpose of consultation. In the meantime a report was spread rapidly that Mr. Gardner had taken the oath of office as an Excise Commissioner, and that the Mayor was the sole author of this "new surprise," as it was termed. Two hours later Mr. Gardner returned, and was again closeted with the Mayor most of the afternoon. At one time Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, was sent for, but he did not appear for some time. Controller Green and Mr. Sidney De Kay, the private Secretary of Gov. Dix, were subsequently admitted. The presence of the latter might be regarded as extremely significant but for the fact that he stated to a TIMES reporter that he did not know what the Governor would do in regard to the charges preferred against the Mayor. The monotonous scene was again interrupted by the temporary departure of Mr. Gardner—but he came back in a short time, accompanied by the President of the Excise Board. Again he had a long audience with the Mayor, but it was private, and he declines to say anything on the subject.

At 5 o'clock Mayor Havemeyer appeared in the public ante-room. He seemed to be indisposed to say anything. After looking wildly about the chamber, and passing hurriedly from his Secretary to his Messenger, he was about to re-enter his office when a TIMES reporter inquired of him if he had appointed Mr. Gardner Excise Commissioner in place of Mr. Voorhis.

Mayor Havemeyer—I have not.

Reporter—Have you tendered him the appointment.

Mayor Havemeyer—There was some talk about it.

Reporter—Will be accept it?

Mayor Havemeyer—I don't know. It was under advisement, I believe.

Reporter—Will you be kind enough to let me copy the letters of resignation of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner which you are said to have received last night.

Mayor Havemeyer—I have received the letters, but I am not disposed to give them now. I shall withhold them for the present. I cannot give you more information on the subject.

The Mayor then left for his residence. He was accompanied by Controller Green. Agitated and apparently apprehensive, he seemed to have lost the good spirits and humor which had marked his course on Monday.

HAVEMEYER'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

The proceedings taken against Mayor Havemeyer have been so successful thus far that many persons believe he will resign, and thus prevent the necessity of the Governor taking action upon the charges. This is the impression among close observers of the events of the past few days, especially those who frequent the City Hall. Besides, nearly all the men, if not all, to whom the Mayor gave lucrative positions, appear to have deserted him, and it is said that this fact has made him tired of his office.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN KELLY.

Mr. John Kelly stated to the reporter of THE TIMES, after the interview with Gov. Dix, that he was confident that a favorable report on their petitions would be made by His Excellency. To guard, however, against the possibility of disappointment, there would be no cessation of the work they undertook to perform, and a denial of their petition would not find them unprepared or disheartened. He believes, however, that the application they made to the Governor is based upon stictly legal principles and will bear the most critical examination. Everything was submitted to severe scrutiny before the petition was prepared, and in view of the provisions of the charter they do not see any reason why the Mayor should not be removed for a violation of his oath of office. The resignations of Commissioners Gardner and Charlick he regards as a flank movement and a ruse to draw off their fire. It will, however, be ineffectual, and whether or not they again accept office they will prosecute the indictments now pending against them with vigor. He holds by advice of his counsel that the Commissioners are ineligible from ever again holding any office under the City Government, and whether in the Excise Commission or in the Police Board Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charlick cannot retain their places. To-day the indictments pending against them will be before the Grand Jury, and they will be present with their counsel. If they are not successful with the Governor they will press for an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer and push forward the indictments against the Commissioners, and failing in that they will proceed by civil process. Mr. Kelly says he has nothing unfavorable to say against Mr. Voorhis, the new appointee, who is a Democrat and a gentleman of respectability. Of Matsell, however, he does not entertain the same high opinion. The conduct of Mayor Havemeyer, he says, is disgraceful and atrocious, and a perfect scandal to the community. It is not characterized by independence, as some have described it, but by a reckless and intense stubborn obstinacy. If the Mayor was not removed, as he believed he would be, they would proceed against him for misdemeanor in the usual manner before the Grand Jury. He entertained the opinion conjointly with his counsel that there were grounds upon which to establish it, and it would not be their fault if they did not press it to a conviction. He believed that recent events must have been extremely distasteful to Mr. Vance, but he had faith in the opinion that he was "the coming man." He believed that Gov. Dix was not unfavorable to their motion, and their action would necessarily be regulated to a certain extent by his determination. Mr. Kelly was conscious of the rectitude of the movement in which he was engaged, the willful violation of his duties by the Mayor, his disgraceful appointments to important offices, and finally of the integrity and uprightness of character of Gov. Dix.

OTHER OPINIONS.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton asserts that, upon law principles, these present efforts at reform of our Municipal affairs must be maintained. A clear violation of duty was proved against the Mayor, and the demoralizing effect of his appointments would, of itself, pave the way to his political ruin. He believed also that an indictment against Mayor Havemeyer was one of the possibilities of the future, but as their action in regard to that matter could not definitely be settled until the decision of the Governor, he preferred not to say anything about it meanwhile. His other statements are precisely of the same character as those put forward by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Wingate says that, notwithstanding the resignation of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, they will prosecute the indictments against them until they send them to the Penitentiary. He speaks also in no measured terms of the action of the Mayor, and denounces his appointments as disgraceful to an extreme.

Mr. Joseph C. Jackson and Mr. Campbell, the other counsel in the case, also express confidence in the ultimate removal of the Mayor and his appointees.

THE OTHER SIDE.

WHAT MR. HUGH GARDNER SAYS ABOUT THE SITUATION—THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

A TIMES reporter had a conversation with Mr. Hugh Gardner yesterday concerning his second resignation of the office of Police Commissioner, and his appointment to the Excise Board. Mr. Gardner said that before he accepted the office in the Police Department he had given the matter a very careful consideration, and was at first unwilling to undertake its responsibilities and subject himself to the cares inseparable from the position. On the advice of friends he finally resolved to take the place, honestly believing that he could do the public good service. He endeavored to the best of his ability to fulfill the duties required, but soon found that he was assailed on every side, and in some quarters where he looked for advice and encouragement he only received censure. Despite the discouragement he encountered, he kept at his post early and late, and hoped in time to gain the good-will of that portion of the community whose good-will was worth anything. He had never, during the time he was in office, made a dollar outside of his salary, but had, in fact, lost money, for he had neglected his legitimate business, and it would require much application to bring it up to its former remunerative standard. In the matter of the appointment of inspectors of election, as was known, he had the Republican inspectors to appoint and Mr. Charlick the Democratic. He had, in the discharge of his task, endeavored to appoint only men fit for the positions. It was understood that if an inspector, after appointment, was unfit, the question of his removal was to be referred for settlement to the board. If charges were preferred to him against Democratic inspectors, he acquainted Mr. Charlick with the fact, and the latter in like cases took a similar action in regard to Republicans. If it became a question between them as to whether or not the man should be removed, it was taken before the board. The case of Sheridan, for whose removal he was convicted, was placed before the board at a meeting, and Commissioner Duryee voted with himself and Mr. Charlick to remove the man from his office. If he was guilty of a misdemeanor under such circumstances so was Mr. Duryee; and further, if, after seeing the affidavits made to prove that Sheridan was a "ballot-box stuffer," and intended to act fraudulently on the day of election, he had not taken prompt action to remove him, he would have been guilty of a felony. Coming down to the meeting of the board on Tuesday, Mr. Gardner said that the proceedings had been correctly reported in THE TIMES. He and Mr. Charlick saw that there would be a "dead-lock," Messrs. Disbecker and Duryee acting as a unit, and that no organization could be effected without the election of Commissioner Duryee as President. Mr. Charlick, after the meeting, told him that he had come to the conclusion to resign, because of the way that affairs in the board appeared and his ill health. Mayor Havemeyer visited Police Head-quarters subsequently to the meeting of the board, and he and Mr. Charlick had a consultation. While they were closeted Mr. Gardner thought the matter over, and when the Mayor's conversation was ended he had determined to follow Mr. Charlick's example and resign. He was impelled to this course because he knew that if left alone between Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker, the latter would organize the board to suit themselves, three Commissioners constituting a quorum, and that he would have no voice. As to the appointment of Excise Commissioner he had the matter under advisement, and could not say whether or not he would accept it.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

Alderman Cooper yesterday raised a question as to the right of the Mayor to appoint an Excise Commissioner without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. He stated that the Excise Commissioners were appointed under the general law of 1870. The charter, he argued, did not affect this law in any respect any more than it did the law under which the Court-house Commissioners and Commissioner of Jurors were appointed. The requirement in the charter that all vacancies shall be filled by the Mayor without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen did not apply in this instance. Shortly after Excise Commissioners Steinart and Marshall were notified of the appointment of Mr. Gardner to the board, the latter visited them. The three gentlemen were closeted together for some time, and Mr. Gardner stated that they were perfectly willing to act with him without question as to the legality of his appointment. It is understood, however, that the laws under which the board is constituted, were thoroughly searched, and that there were doubts as to the legality of the appointment. Aldermen Cooper, Rielly, and Gilon paid the Commissioners an informal visit, and called their attention to a clause of chapter 175, Laws of 1873, passed April 11, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, which is the law re-establishing the board. It is in substance as follows: "In New-York and Brooklyn the Mayor shall nominate three responsible citizens to be Excise Commissioners to the Board of Aldermen of such cities, respectively, who shall confirm or reject such nominations. In case of such rejection the Mayor shall nominate three other citizens, and continue to do so until such nominations are confirmed." The Aldermen claimed that as the Excise Board is not mentioned in the charter, nor in any supplemental acts succeeding its adoption, the general law is not repealed or made void by the charter or any supplemental acts. There were many different opinions as to this question. It was argued by some that a special act passed by the Legislature in 1874 gave the Mayor the sole appointing power, and that under its provisions he has the right to appoint Excise Commissioners as other heads of departments are appointed. Alderman Gilon said that the entire Board of Aldermen believed that the Mayor would not appoint Excise Commissioners without the confirmation of the board, and that Mr. Gardner's appointment would be questioned by it. Mr. Fellowes, who assisted in the prosecution of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Gardner was a legal Commissioner of Excise if he had taken the oath of office.

WHO WILL BE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE?

Among the names mentioned in connection with the vacant Police Superintendentship yesterday were those of Mr. E B. Shafer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, and Police Inspectors Dilks and Walling. The nomination of the latter gentleman was received with great favor by men of all parties. Mr. Walling is a Republican, and has served with honor on the force for many years. It is believed by many persons that he will be appointed by the new board.

TRIAL OF EX-TAX COLLECTOR GILL, OF BROOKLYN.

The trial of Adolphus W. H. Gill, Ex-Assistant Tax Collector of Brooklyn, for the alleged embezzlement of moneys collected for taxes, was resumed yesterday before Judge Daniels in the Extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County. The attendance was larger than on the preceding day, but there were no special indications of public interest in the trial. Judge Daniels sat at 10 o'clock. The motion of Gen. Tracy for the acquittal of the defendant was, in the first instance, resumed. The points raised by Gen. Tracy were that the allegation in the indictment and the proof offered were at variance, the allegation being that the tax was received on assessments for local improvements, while the proof was that it was the general tax assessment; that the money was not Brooklyn City money, but the funds of the Kings County, and also that the new charter had repealed the office and duties of the Assistant Tax Collector. These points having been further argued by counsel on both sides, Judge Daniels denied the motion, concluding his decision by saying that if his opinion were wrong the prisoner would have his recourse to a higher court, whereas the people would have no such remedy.

Gen. Tracy then opened the case for the defense, relying especially on the hitherto unblemished character of his client, and expressing his opinion that it was much better that he should receive an unqualified acquittal at the hands of the jury rather than that he should go free by the decision of the court on a question of law. He came to the Tax Office, Gen. Tracy said, as a boy, and by his skill, ability, and fidelity had raised himself step by step from the lowest office in the department until he became its practical head. Through his hands there passed from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000 a year, and as much as $1,500,000 had been received and accounted for in one day. When the jury considered this, he believed they would consider it a marvel that the only mistakes, the only criticism, the only accusation that had been urged against him came down to the paltry sum of $192, and yet he stood before them with all his hopes hanging upon their verdict. He put in answer to the charge against the defendant, a charge unsustained by proof, the spotless reputation which he had always borne to show that character was worth something, and in time of need should stand a man against a bare accusation unsustained by facts. He expected that after the case of the defense was presented to the jury, they would render a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats, and send forth his client to a life of usefulness and honor.

Evidence was then given showing how the affairs of the office were managed, and that the defendant had to place confidence in his subordinates for the proper transaction of business. Evidence of cumulative character was also given in respect to the defendant's antecedents, and to the reputation which he had borne. Those who testified to this effect were Mr. Edmond Driggs, who had been Collector of Taxes from 1860 to 1866, Mr. John D. Snedeker, a gentleman engaged in real estate transactions; Crofton C. Smith, President of the Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn; Gen. James Jordan, President of the Police Board; George G. Herman, County Clerk of Kings County; George N. White, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and Mr. George Wilson, who had known the defendant for twenty years. All of these witnesses testified that until this charge was made, the character of the defendant was beyond suspicion. Mr. Charles G. Badeau, son of Ex-Collector Badeau, and an employe of the Tax Office, described the routine of the office, and the facilities which the clerk having charge of the "tickler" would have to abstract money and not enter the bills passed to him. The defendant was then put upon the stand, and he swore emphatically that he had not taken or converted to his own use a dollar belonging to the department. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the prosecution expects to be able to offer some rebutting testimony.

A NOTORIOUS CAR PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

George Davis, alias Frank Clarke, a notorious street-car pickpocket, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with larceny from the person. Clarke is the individual who was assaulted by Jim Cusick, of Eighth Ward notoriety, with a bar of iron while both were working in the same gang in the Penitentiary, for which outburst of temper Cusick is now undergoing a ten years' sentence in State Prison. The evidence showed that Frederick Schell, of No. 27 Avenue A, was riding on an East Broadway car on the 20th June when the prisoner and a confederate got on the same car. The thieves jostled Mr. Schell and his brother, who were standing on the front platform, and after riding two blocks jumped off without paying their fare. The conductor immediately informed the passengers that two notorious pickpockets had left the car, and asked them if they had lost any property. Mr. Schell at once missed his pocket-book, containing $105, and jumped off the car in company with his brother, with whom he instituted a search for the thief. In Delancey street they saw Davis, whom they arrested, but his confederate had escaped. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment. Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Judge Sutherland denied the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to five years at hard labor in State Prison.

THE THREE CHILDREN MURDERED BY AN INSANE MOTHER.

Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, yesterday resumed the investigation into the circumstance surrounding the murder of the three Dwyer children by their insane mother on the morning of the 2d of June last. The woman was undoubtedly insane, and additional interest was attached to the case from the fact that it was the first which occurred since the enactment of the new law relating to demented criminals. Drs. McDonald and Corry testified that they had examined Mrs. Dwyer, and that she was suffering from puerperal insanity, induced by a low diet and by giving too much nourishment to her third child. There was a hereditary taint of insanity received from her mother. She was laboring at present, in the opinion of the medical experts, under a morbid condition of mind, liable at any time to develope into acts of violence. The unfortunate woman talked freely of the act, and expressed the belief that she had done a creditable thing in killing her children. She said she would have committed suicide but that she remembered her soul would be lost, and she could not meet her children in heaven if she took away her own life.

Essie Cahill, sister of Mrs. Dwyer, being sworn, says: Reside at No. 135 Ross street. Am acquainted with Mrs. Dwyer. Mrs. Dwyer came here about nine years ago. About a year before she came here her mother was sick—insane. My mother suddenly became insane. She was about three weeks out of her mind. She seemed to be harmless. She had an idea that all animals went to hell and all men to heaven. She was particular in her religious duties. Her mind seemed to run that way. She went insane on religion. My sister never gave any indication of insanity. My sister, when offended with me, would hit me. I thought my sister good natured. She would put up with a great deal. In disposition she was rather quiet. I was a month in the country when she killed the children. I was living with her a couple of weeks before the tragedy. My sister and her husband quarreled very much because he was out of employment. When I came to this country I thought she was "hard" looking. I knew that she had been wild since the birth of her second child. She was bright and active in Ireland, and stupid here. She was in the insane asylum here for some time.

Michael Dwyer sworn: I am the husband of Mrs. Dwyer. Was married Oct. 16, 1866. Lived in Williamsburg six years. I have always had steady employment except when on strike. I had three children by my wife. After the strike I noticed that there was something the matter with her. She had a constant headache. I had to coax her. I always thought her hasty. She was out of her mind when her last child was born. She was in the hospital after the birth of her second child. She had typhus fever. The child was a week old when she was sick. "Dr. Jones said she had a fever of the worst kind. I didn't know whether she had typhus or any other fever. She was one month in the hospital. The nurse in the hospital said my wife ought to be sent to the asylum. When she left it she was about the same as before until about two years ago, when she showed slight signs of insanity. The cooper's strike was the next trouble. Witness then spoke of the strike and its effect on his wife's mind. He said: My wife, during the strike, was constantly demanding of me that I should go to work. She once told me if I didn't go to work she'd make me. She spoke of the house-rent and the children. She didn't understand about strikes. I would promise to go to work to quiet her. On the night of June 1 I said to her, "Mary Ann, I will go to work to-morrow."

The witness next related the circumstances of the murder, and the Coroner summed up the principal points of the evidence.

After the jury had consulted for a few minutes, they brought in the following verdict: We, the jury, find that the said Margaret, James, and Timothy Dwyer came to their deaths by blows inflicted with an instrument known as a "cooper's driver," in the hands of their mother, on June 2, 1874, and from the evidence adduced by competent medical experts, we are of the opinion that she was insane at the time of the commission of the act. Mrs. Dwyer was then remanded to jail, and on next Monday, by order of the County Judge, will be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum for her natural life.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

WYNANT E. BENNETT, JOHN RABER, AND HASSAN H. WHEELER APPOINTED CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—DEMOCRATIC MANŒUVRING IN THE BOARD.

The room in the County Court-house of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was densely packed last evening at the special meeting of that body. The crowd was composed principally of politicians, but a great many respectable citizens were also present. It was known that the places made vacant by the conviction of the Charity Commissioners were about to be filled by the Supervisors, and hence the crowd. As stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, the Democratic Supervisors held a caucus, at which Mayor Hunter was present, on Tuesday night. Some members of the caucus refused to submit to the dictates of the "ring," but those who left the caucus, only three in number, were not sufficient to interfere with the nominations made, the Democrats having a majority of seven. The leaders were not certain of their men, however, even when the board was called to order at 4 o'clock last evening. It was therefore determined to test the matter before any nominations were made, and, accordingly, Supervisor O'Connell moved to adjourn for half an hour. The object of this move was apparent to all, and proved that the fears of the Democratic leaders were well founded. The motion to adjourn—although the Republicans are in a minority of seven, and one of their number was absent through illness—was carried by a vote of 21 to 20. The vote would have been a tie were it not that at the last moment Supervisor Platt, who at first voted with the Republicans, changed his vote from nay to yea. Mayor Hunter voted with the caucus leaders. Messrs. Donovan, Stillwell, and Gardiner, Democrats, voted with the Republicans. The motion to adjourn for half an hour was to give the Democrats time to "fix" things, but was ostensibly for the purpose of cooling the overheated room. After the board had reassembled, Supervisor Richardson moved that the board proceed to fill the places in the Charity Commission which the Governor had declared vacant. The motion was objected to, and the Chair ruled that it was out of order at that time, unless by unanimous consent the rules were suspended. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business of the board, which occupied about half an hour, and gave the Democrats still further time, Alderman Bergen, of the Tenth Ward, moved that the board proceed to elect by a *viva-voce* vote a Commissioner of Charity to fill the vacancy in the Fifth District, and that each member rise in his seat and name his candidate. Supervisor Richardson, of the Twenty-second, seconded the motion, but moved to amend that the vote be taken by ballot. The amendment was carried. Another amendment by the same Supervisor, that each member vote to fill the three vacant Commissionerships at the same time, was lost. A hot debate sprung up on a motion by Supervisor Bergen that a plurality of votes be sufficient to elect. The motion was lost. After much time had been consumed in the discussion of collateral motions and amendments, it was at length resolved to ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Fifth District. Supervisor Howell (Democrat) nominated Wynant E. Bennett. Supervisor Fischer (Republican) nominated Francis Hopkins, and Supervisor Ryder (Republican) nominated William Bennett. Supervisors Strong and Clancy were appointed tellers, and the vote resulted as follows: Wynant E. Bennett, 21; Francis Hopkins, 18; William Bennett, 1, and Stephen Morris, 1. Total, 41. Wynant E. Bennett, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected. The board next proceeded to vote for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Third District made by the conviction of Commissioner Wells. Supervisor Howell nominated John Raber, (Democrat,) and Supervisor Fischer nominated Geo. W. Harmer, (Republican.) The ballot resulted as follows: John Raber, 20; Geo. W. Harmer, 19; Martin Cross, 1; blank, 1. Total, 41. No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, another ballot was taken, with the following result: George W. Harmer, 17; John Raber, 19; Adam Brinkerhoff, 1; Geo. W. Fischer, 1; H. H. Wheeler, 2, and blank 1; total, 41. This result necessitated another ballot, as no member received a majority of all the votes cast. On the next ballot John Raber received 23 votes, and George W. Harmer 17. Mr. Raber was declared elected. Supervisor Howell then nominated Hassan H. Wheeler (Democrat) to fill the vacancy in the Second District, and Supervisor Fischer nominated Adam Brinkerhoff. Mr. Wheeler was elected on the first ballot by a vote of 23 to 17. The board soon after adjourned. The Democrats gain one member on the Charity Commission by the election of Raber.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Owing to the absence of Mayor Havemeyer, the special meeting of the Board of Apportionment called for yesterday was not held. The Board will meet this morning to take action on the application of the Excise Commissioners for $47,500, to be distributed among the officers and attachés of their bureau, as follows: Three Commissioners, at $5,000 each, $15,000; Chief Clerk, $3,100; Application Clerk, $1,650; License Clerk, $1,650; Assistant Chief Clerk, $1,500; Register, $1,500; Record Clerk, $1,200; Summons Clerk, $1,200; Messenger, $1,000; Janitor, $1,000; counsel, $2,500; five inspectors, $7,500; three inspectors, $3,600; advertising, $1,200; stationery and printing, $2,400; contingencies, $1,600; rent, $1,500. Total, $47,500. It is probable that the board will take some action on the communication of the Department of Parks in regard to the payment of salaries, &c.

ST. PETERSBURG.

LIFE IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

THE GRAND DUKE SCANDAL—VISIT TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION—TRIP TO KRONSTADT—RUSSIAN HOLIDAYS—ANOTHER SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE—REPUBLICANISM WITH A VENGEANCE—THE ST. PETERSBURG DAILY PRESS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

I must apologize for commencing these notes with a topic, my allusion to which by way of introduction may, and probably will, lead to the inference that I have nothing else to write about. This, however, is not really the case, the fact being that since I arrived at this capital I have picked up so much news of a character which may be interesting to many of your readers, that I do not know exactly where to begin; and, therefore, I am compelled to fall back upon the weather.

To one like myself, who has not been so far north before, the seasons here appear to be quite out of joint, for in this part of Russia the year is made up of about five months of Winter and two of Summer, while the less we say about Fall and Spring the better, for the weather then is scarcely endurable, there being hardly two days alike, except that it is always wet and sloppy under foot, and when there is not a cold wind blowing, the atmosphere is occasionally darkened by a heavy fog.

We have just said good-by to Spring, however, and the change from what was really nothing more than the fag end of a severe Winter, is as sudden as it is welcome. The trees are just coming out into leaf, but no flowers have yet put in an appearance, although it is the middle of June. The past week has been rather a wet one, and the rain has brought on the vegetation wonderfully, so much so that you can almost see the trees growing. About a fortnight ago I saw a lilac-tree trying its level best to burst into bloom. It had almost succeeded in its attempts, a day or two since, but one night a cold wind came and nipped it in the bud, so that it is now faded and drooping, as if regretful of the haste with which it tried to be the first in the field; and, judging by appearances, it will never arrive at maturity.

It is daylight all night—excuse the paradox—so that we can easily read coarse print at midnight. This is rather a pleasant state of affairs, but it is annoying that we cannot enjoy the long evenings so well as we could if the weather were only warm enough to permit of our leaving off great-coats.

The season during which vegetables of any kind can be raised here being so short, the result is that articles of this kind are very dear—as, indeed, everything is here—so that if luxuries are desired they must be paid for at a high figure. Strawberries are priced in the market at about fifteen roubles ($10) a pound; but notwithstanding the high price which this fruit commands, they were furnished at a reception the other day in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of a couple of hundred guests. Tomatoes sell at thirty cents a piece, and are not of the best quality at that, for they are imported from a long distance.

The Russians are very lavish in their household expenditure; but one of the things which has struck me as remarkable here is that a man with an income of say $10,000 a year will argue for five minutes or more with an isvo driver (car-man) about the amount of the fare, the sum in question probably not being more than five or ten copecks at the most, or four to eight cents in our currency. Not unfrequently he will hail one or two isvostchicks before he can persuade a man to accept what he considers a *quid pro quo* for the distance he is required to drive. And yet the only cheap thing I have observed in St. Petersburg at present, is riding in these little isvos, for a man will drive a mile for fifteen copecks, and if you give him twenty instead, he will even thank you, and evidently considers himself well paid. There is one thing to be said about it, and that is, the vehicles are of such a crazy construction, that the horse, driver, and fare share the labor between them; for if the passenger should fail to hold on pretty tightly, he stands a fair chance of being precipitated into the mud. Imagine a freshly-plowed field frozen into a compact mass, with the ruins of a block of houses scattered indiscriminately over it, and you have a good idea of the uneven surface of the majority of the streets in the Russian capital, though, of course, some of the main thoroughfares are in a much better condition, and where the wooden roadway has been adopted, are not in any way to be found fault with.

There has been a great deal of talk here, and doubtless some little anxiety in the imperial family, regarding the recent indisposition of the Grand Duke Nicholai Constantinevitch, the son of the Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Emperor, who, about two months ago, exhibited symptoms of an attack of kleptomania, which developed itself into the appropriation by him of certain jewels which belonged to his mother, and upon which the young scapegrace obtained an advance from the "Government pawning establishment" in St. Petersburg. He was arrested by the order of the Emperor, and is, I believe, still in confinement. The affair has partaken somewhat of a diplomatic character, as the mistress of the Grand Duke, an American woman named Phœnix or Fennix, was arrested by the police, and it is said that she applied to our Legation for protection, and upon the intervention of our Minister here, Hon. M. Jewell, she was released, as no evidence was forthcoming to prove her implication in the robbery. It is rumored that after she was set at liberty the Russian authorities paid her 50,000 roubles (about $35,000) on condition that she left the country and undertook not to return to it, and gave up some papers the Grand Duke had given to her; but as to whether this is really the case, I cannot state positively, for I have heard various amounts mentioned as the sum she received. Probably the statement is true in the abstract, if not in detail, for I hear that she was escorted to the frontier by a military guard; and I see by the French papers that she is now in Paris, where she is causing some sensation. St. Petersburg appears to be a fashionable resort for American ladies who do not trouble themselves about going through the excitement and anxiety consequent upon taking hymeneal vows before the altar.

As in duty bound, I called at the American Legation shortly after my arrival to pay my respects to our Minister. He gave me a hearty welcome upon "American soil," as he facetiously called the Legation premises, which, I may remark, are well situated, and are comfortably fitted-up rooms; a great improvement, I hear, upon the establishment which existed previous to the appointment of our present representative at the Russian court. Among other benefits conferred upon our citizens residing at or visiting the Russian capital, is the access to all the latest files of American newspapers, a privilege which is eagerly taken advantage of, as may be supposed. There are not many of our countrymen here now, for nearly everybody is away, it being the dull season, as the Emperor is absent at Ems, where he intends spending the Summer months; and those who can afford to keep country houses are out of town, while those who do not indulge in a country house of their own are visiting their friends. The English and Americans here seem to form a clique almost entirely of themselves, and from what little experience I have as yet had of the social circle, it is, though small, a most enjoyable one. During my interview with the Minister I tried hard to get at the full particulars about the Grand Duke scandal, but when I alluded to the subject our worthy representative became as stolid as Lot's wife just after the little misunderstanding about "looking back" took place, and the subject was quickly changed. From this circumstance I concluded that Mr. Jewell has already learned what I believe is considered the first lesson in diplomacy—*i. e.*, to "keep dark."

I was sorry I did not see the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who was absent in London. I hear that he is going to publish a book shortly upon Central Asia. This work ought to be a very interesting one, and if any man can handle the subject with ability he should be able to. He was traveling in Central Asia last year, and has resided quite long enough in Russia to have obtained much reliable information upon a question which is attracting considerable attention in England at the present time, and in which we ourselves are not totally uninterested.

The state of the weather for the last ten days has been far from suitable for sight-seeing, but I paid a visit to Kronstadt the other day, and saw most of the "lions" there. What I was most interested in was the progress of the construction of a large frigate, which has been christened Peter the Great. She really is a splendid vessel, and when completed, if not invincible, she will stand a great deal of knocking about. In these days of inventions, however, there seems to be an unending contest between men, on the one side, who are trying all they know to discover an armament for vessels of war which shall be invulnerable, so far as the latest improvements in artillery are concerned, and as soon as this end has been accomplished the other side steps in and racks its brains to invent a gun which will knock into a cocked-hat the vessels of war which at one time were considered the very acme of perfection in view of their imperviability to shot. Where it will end, time alone can prove. The frigate referred to is being built in the Admiralty Docks at Kronstadt, and has been in course of construction for more than three years. She is 340 feet long, with a breadth of beam of sixty feet, the form adopted being the monitor and ironclad combined. She has a hurricane deck, upon which the turrets are to be placed, and is being fitted with 14-inch iron plates outside, and 6-inch plates inside, with about six inches of solid teak between the two plates. The inside ribs, or girders—I am not quite certain of the technical name—are of iron, and are made so as to give slightly to the straining of the vessel in an outward direction, but are not in any way affected by pressure from the outside. From the "kelson" to the lower deck is about eighteen feet, and thence to the flooring of the hurricane deck is six feet more. She is to be armed with two 11-inch Krupp guns. Of course it is not known yet what her draft will be, though I was told it is expected to be from six to eight feet only; but this, to me, seems a very low draft for a vessel with such a weight of plating as she will carry. Upon the occasion of my visit there were between six and seven hundred men at work upon this vessel, and this number will shortly be increased to a thousand. It appears to be a very large number of workmen to build one vessel, but it must be remembered that a Russian artisan cannot get through more than half the amount of work in the twelve hours which can be done by an Anglo-Saxon, and, besides this, there are at least two days a week when the men decline to work at all. These days are called the Russian *prasnick*. I am not quite sure but that this word is the Russian for "Sunday," but even if this be the case, it is applied to their holidays generally.

A friend who is stopping at the hotel with me informed me that at Easter the laboring classes extended this *prasnick* over a period of ten days, five days being devoted to getting drunk and the other five to recovering from the effects of the debauch. A holiday with a Russian workman is spent in trying how much *vodka* (whisky) he can get outside of in a given time. I guess these *prasnicks* are not over-pleasant times for the wives of the laboring classes; but then, if a couple should prove to be badly matched it does not seem to be very difficult to sever the matrimonial ties in this part of the world. Here is an instance in this connection:

Some years ago an Italian gentleman, the Marchi Incontrai, who was at that time the Secretary of the Italian Legation here, formed an intimacy with a certain Princess Galatzin, who, in spite of the fact that her husband was still alive, was generally recognized as the mistress of the Marquis. It appears that Princess Galatzin was the adopted child of the Countess Kuchaeleff, by whom she is said to have been found upon a door-step. Prince Galatzin after his marriage to this lady led a very dissipated life, and squandered a considerable portion of the fortune of the Countess Kuchaeleff, who on several occasions paid off his debts for him. About three years ago, when the intimacy between the Princess and Incontrai had existed for some time, the Prince determined to obtain a divorce, but instead of commencing proceedings himself, he proposed to the Marquis that his wife should institute a suit for divorce against him on the ground of his infidelity. Now, as Incontrai desired to marry the Princess, there was not much difficulty in arranging this affair, and, in conjunction with the Prince, he bribed several wintnesses, *moujiks*, (peasants,) *dvorniks*, (men of all work about a house,) and others, to give false evidence against him. These men swore before the proper tribunal that the Prince had been unfaithful to his wife, and upon this evidence a decree of divorce was speedily obtained. The divorce having been granted, the Marquis married Princess Galatzin and went to Italy, where he lived with his wife in Florence, and elsewhere, until a couple of months since. Prince Galatzin went to Moscow immediately after his divorce, and, while there, he made the acquaintance of a wealthy widow lady, to whom he ultimately proposed marriage, and she—being attracted by his title—accepted him. Events, so far, had gone smoothly enough, but now a difficulty arose in the way of the marriage, because, according to Russian laws the Prince could not marry a second time until after the death of the lady from whom he had been divorced, as he had been the respondent to the suit, and the decree had been granted in consequence of his infidelity. Princess Galatzin, however, having—so far as was proved by the evidence adduced—been the aggrieved party, was to all intents and purposes a *femme sole*, and, as such, could, of course, be lawfully married to Incontrai. It did not take the Prince long to overcome the obstacle, for he at once denounced the *moujiks*, &c., who had given evidence against him. They were arrested, and charged before the authorities with having committed perjury in the divorce suit. Evidence was given of their having accepted bribes, and the case having been proved to the satisfaction of the court, they were sentenced to banishment in Siberia, and left for that place about six weeks ago. Matters being thus satisfactorily arranged—so far as the Prince was concerned—he married the widow. The case seems rather a hard one for the men who gave false evidence—although it cannot be denied that they deserved punishment—but it is still harder for the children of the Marquis Incontrai and the Princess Galatzin, who will necessarily be considered illegitimate if the divorce was declared null and void, as the fact of the intimacy between the Princess and Incontrai does not appear to have formed any ground for the decree of divorce, as, had it done so, she could not legally have married again. I am told that the Marquis is now here, having returned to St. Petersburg for the purpose of finding out whether the lady is his wife according to law, or still the wife of Prince Galatzin. If the latter should be the case, the Moscow lady deserves commiseration, but the exact application of the law in regard to the situation is a problem which it would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to solve.

From the above particulars it will be seen that the Divorce laws in this country are open to improvement, although the people are becoming more and more civilized every day. Anything republican here, though, is entirely out of the question.

Our own Constitution being one under which Smith, Brown, or Robinson can have a personal interview with the "powers that be," if he should desire to do so, may serve as some excuse for Americans disbelieving in the strong lines of demarkation which exist in Russia between the members of the imperial family and the representatives of different countries; but this supposition is occasionally carried out to an extent which is quite amusing. For instance, our Consul here, the other day, received a sealed letter from an enterprising American, addressed to "His Excellency the Emperor of Russia." The letter was accompanied by a note saying that as the Consul was no doubt on confidential terms with his Imperial Majesty, he would confer a great favor upon the writer by delivering the inclosed letter to the Emperor in person, when they could confer together upon the contents. I believe the writer wished to introduce into Russia some improvements in machinery, to which he desired to call the Emperor's attention.

Apropos of this subject, an American who arrived here from New-York a day or two back told me yesterday that when he called at our Legation here he saw a barrel of beans which had been sent as a present to the Grand Duke Alexis. I presume that when the Grand Duke was out our way he was feasted somewhere upon pork and beans, and expressed his approval of the dish, the result of which is the advent of this barrel. As it had been at the Legation for some days when my friend saw it, I suppose it has not been deemed advisable to forward it to its destination until the arrival of the pork; and even if the pork should be sent, I have my doubts if his Royal Highness will be afforded an opportunity of partaking of the dish in his own country, for there is a law here that anybody holding an official appointment must refuse all presents, as past experience has proved that the representatives of the Government have not been entirely proof against bribery.

In conclusion, I may mention that I had occasion to call at the office of a Russian newspaper last week, but as it was after 4 o'clock I was informed that the editor's office hours were between 12 and 3. This is a little easier work than newspaper men are accustomed to in our country, but then the field for working here is a very circumscribed one. Every advertisement has to be approved by a Government officer before it is inserted, and how the papers pay is, as *Dundreary* says, "one of those things which no fellow can understand." There are no less than eleven daily papers published here; one is in German, one in French, and the rest in the Russian language. I will not attempt to give you the names of the latter, for to me they present the appearance of having been set up as a "trial turn" the day after *Prasnick* by an inexperienced apprentice; half of the letters appear to be upside down, and the other half are in a very mutilated condition. If any one among your readers is curious to know what a Russian newspaper looks like, let him try to read a newspaper printed in the ordinary Roman type when he has a severe bilious attack, accompanied by a sick headache, and he will have an excellent idea of what it resembles. Besides the eleven daily papers here, there is an official paper which contains notices of theatrical performances and public amusements, all of which the law does not allow to be printed in the ordinary newspapers. With regard to reading matter, an editor has to be very careful what he writes or publishes, for after being cautioned on two separate occasions for the insertion of articles which the Government disapproves of, the third time he offends the publication of his paper is stopped entirely; and he runs the risk of having, *nolens volens*, to study every-day life in Siberia for a period of time, the duration of which it is not in his power to determine.

THE NEW WHITE STAR STEAMER.

The new steamer Britannic, which the White Star Line has added to its fleet, is a splendid illustration of the perfection of modern ship-building. Like all the vessels of the White Star Line, she was built at Belfast, Ireland, the builders being Messrs. Harland & Wolff, who constructed the other vessels of the line. She is the largest and finest ship belonging to the company. Her length over all is 472 feet, breadth of beam 45 feet, and depth of hold 35 feet. Her registered tonnage is 3,149 tons, but her carrying capacity amounts to 5,080 tons. She is thus about 700 tons larger than the Adriatic and Celtic, and 1,000 tons larger than the Oceanic and the earlier vessels of the fleet. The vessel was launched in January last, and since then the work of fitting her up has been pushed forward with great rapidity. Messrs. Maudsley, of London, are the manufacturers of her engines. These are of the compound pattern. Their nominal horse-power is 760, but on the trial trip they were worked up to 5,090 horse-power. They are fitted with two pairs of cylinders, with a diameter of forty-eight and eighty-three inches, which gives a sixty-inch stroke of piston. There are eight boilers, and these are of a peculiar construction. The Britannic in her first trip across the Atlantic made within three hours of the shortest time on record. She has several peculiarities of construction, but the principal feature is the lifting screw, which appears to work in the most satisfactory way. It is placed at the bottom of the vessel, a course which is adopted in order to prevent it accumulating motion by being lifted out of the water. The blades of the screw are eight feet long, and the draught of the ship is thus increased that much when she is in mid-ocean, but when she approaches shallow water the screw is lifted until the blades are even with the keel. This is accomplished without stopping the revolution of the screw, by means of patent machinery. In stormy weather the new style of screw will be best appreciated, as in the heaviest pitchings of the vessel it can never be raised completely out of the water. Another feature in the construction of the Britannia is that she is furnished with what is known as a collision bulk-head. This consists of a water-tight space immediately aft of the bows. This space is carried from the keel to the upper deck, and extends, of course, far above the water-line. Still another peculiarity is the steering apparatus, which gives to one man the power of twenty-eight according to the old system. This apparatus is on the main deck and in the forward part of the vessel. The ship can also be steered from the wheel-house aft, in case of any derangement of the steam gear. There is a promenade on the hurricane-deck, 180 feet long, for the use of the cabin passengers, and a clear passage on both the port and starboard sides which extends nearly the entire length of the ship. The Britannic is divided by bulkheads into eight water-tight compartments. Her saloon is a marvel of elegance, and her state-rooms surpass those of any other steamer crossing the Atlantic. The handsomest room in the vessel is the ladies' saloon, which is situated on the promenade deck. There is accommodation for 200 cabin passengers, and for about 1,500 steerage. The Britannic is ship-rigged, and, like all the White Star vessels, has four masts. Her voyage to New-York occupied seven days and something less than twenty hours apparent time, which has only been beaten by the Adriatic, of the same line. She sails for Liverpool on Saturday. The following are her officers: Commodore, W. H. Thompson; first officer, H. Burleigh; second officer, J. P. Irving; third officer, J. P. Walker; fourth officer, A. McGachan; purser, T. Barrett; surgeon, P. Neale; chief engineer, J. H. Winning; second engineer, R. Richardson; third engineer, A. Landon; fourth engineer, A. Little; fifth engineer, J. Duncan; sixth engineer, W. Sharp; seventh engineer, J. Russell; eighth engineer, J. Redfern.

THE PUBLIC PARADE GROUND.

Counsel for a number of property-holders whose lands were selected in the upper end of the island for a public parade ground, under the act of 1871, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for an order to compel the Commissioners to proceed with the work, and complete it. The act authorized the Department of Public Parks and Gen. Shaler to select a parade ground. Messrs. Traphagen, McCloud, and Seaver were appointed Commissioners, made their report, and selected the ground, but in December the Department of Parks decided to discontinue. Some months ago an application was made in the Supreme Court to instruct the Commissioners to go on with the work, which was declined on the ground that the Corporation Counsel was the proper adviser, and, yesterday, M. R. Martin, as counsel for the owners of the lands selected, asked for an order to, or the Commissioners to, complete the assessment and estimate.

Counsel argued from the language of the statute that it was mandatory, and left the department no discretion except as to the time to commence and the land to select, and having decided that the public interest required them to commence on a certain day, and having selected the ground, they were bound to proceed. Where a discretion is expressly named, every other interpretation is excluded, and the defendants have no right to discontinue, and the property-owners whose lands were tied up have an equitable right to make them go on.

Corporation Counsel Andrews replied that he did not know who were represented here. He believed some three or four property-owners, the land selected being eighty-two acres of swamp, which would cost a million of dollars, and besides this it would cost $400,000 to make a parade ground. He thought the adjoining property-owners and the citizens who have to bear the expense should have a chance to be heard.

Counsel opposed the motion on the ground that there was no necessity for a mandamus. If the Commissioners were not doing their duty, the proper course was to apply to have them removed; but it was the same parties applying still, the Commissioners wanting to be instructed, which the Court once before refused. In addition to this, he argued that the defendants had a right under the statute to discontinue, and that the relators had no standing. Decision reserved.

A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of the 1st inst. says: "The case of Mr. Lawes, the gentleman who was shot in the head some three weeks ago, is rather a remarkable one. Although the ball is imbedded about two inches in the brain, Mr. Lawes walks about his home in the usual enjoyment of his mental faculties. Dr. Callaway, the attending physician, is of the opinion that the ball is incisted by this time, and, with prudence during the Summer months, no further danger need be apprehended. Cases similar to the one alluded to are recorded, in which persons have lived with balls lodged in the brain, while in some instances persons have died from slight wounds of the same character. Dr. Callaway was of the opinion that the efforts with forceps and trephine to extract the ball would do the patient more injury than to let the ball remain—an opinion fully confirmed by the progress of the case particularly alluded to."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅜c.; Low Middling, 16⅜c.; strict Good Ordinary, 15⅜c.; gross receipts, 59 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,742 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 5,068 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; all nominal; net receipts, 222 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 9,658 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 484 bales; gross, 513 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 750 bales; stock, 36,417 bales.

GALVESTON, July 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 37 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 9,067 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; receipts, 138 bales; shipments, 734 bales; stock, 12,894 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 17 bales; gross, 17 bales; sales, 1 bale; stock, 11,226 bales.

MOBILE, July 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16½c.; exports coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,142 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. Union	74¼	200	Un. Pac.	27⅛
300	do.	74⅛	100	do.	27
200	do. s3.	74	200	do.	27⅞
200	do.	74	300	do.	26¾
500	do.	73⅞	600	do.	26⅝
100	do. b3.	74	100	do. b3.	26⅝
700	do.	74	100	do. b3.	26¾
200	do.	74⅛	400	do.	26¾
100	Pac. Mail	43⅝	800	do.	27⅛
100	do.	43½	200	Rock Island	98¾
200	do.	43⅜	500	do.	98⅝
100	do. b3.	43⅝	300	do.	98½
1500	Lake Shore	74⅝	100	do.	98¼
1000	do.	74½	200	do.	98⅛
400	do.	74⅝	500	do. s3.	98
1500	do.	74¼	200	do. s3.	98⅛
1600	do.	74⅛	300	do.	98⅛
1200	do	74¼	600	do.	98¼
400	do.	74⅜	100	do. s3.	98¼
1800	do.	74½	400	do.	98⅜
600	Erie Railway	30¾	900	do.	98½
200	do. c.	30⅝	900	do.	98⅝
100	do.	30¾	800	St. Paul	36½
200	do.	30⅝	400	do.	36¼
300	North-western	40	100	do. s3.	36
600	do.	39⅞	100	do.	36⅛
700	do.	39¾	600	do.	36¼
100	do.	39⅞	100	do.	36½
100	do.	40	200	do. s3.	36½
100	do. b3.	40	100	do.	36⅝
500	do.	39⅞	300	do.	36½
500	do. c.	39⅞	100	St. Paul Pf. b3.	55
700	do.	39¾	300	Tol. & Wab.	36⅜
200	do.	39⅞	200	do.	36⅛
700	do.	39⅞	600	do. b3.	36
100	do. c.	39¾	200	do.	35⅞
500	do. c.	39⅞	200	do.	36
200	do.	39⅞	200	do.	36⅛
500	do.	40	400	do.	36¼
200	do.	40⅛	100	do. c.	36⅛
100	do.	40	100	do.	36⅜
200	N. Y. C. & H.	99⅛	400	do.	36⅛
300	do.	99¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
10	do.	99⅜	100	do. s3.	25
100	do.	99⅜	400	do.	25
700	do.	99½	100	North-west. Pf.	56½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115¾	$15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	115¾
5,000	do.	115⅝	1,000	do.	12.116
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅛	25,000	do. c.	115½
11,000	do. b. c.	116⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112⅝
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115⅝	10,000	do.	112½
4,000	do.	115½	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅝
11,000	do.	12.115½	3,800	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	12.116
45,000	do. b. c.	115⅝	30,500	do. b. c.	115½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116¼	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	12.112½
5,000	do.	12.116¼	20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c.	115⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	116	20,000	do.	12.115¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	12.112½			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	59½	500	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	98½
1,000	do.	60	100	do.	98⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup.	59¾	100	do. s3	98⅜
2,000	Ches. & O. 1st.	52	200	do.	98¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	100	100	do.	98⅜
5,000	Erie 2d	100½	100	do. s3.	98½
3,000	N. Y. C. 1st, c.	105	400	do.	98⅜
6,000	do. b. c.	105¼	100	Union Pac. b. c.	26⅞
1,000	L. Shore 2d, Con. coup.	90¼	100	do. s3.	26⅞
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	96¾	500	do. b3.	27
2,000	Pac. 7s, G'd by State of Mo.	100	200	do. s3.	27⅛
1,000	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	90	200	do.	27
1,000	U. Pac. 1st.	82⅞	500	do.	26⅞
3,000	do.	82¾	500	do.	26¾
5,000	do.	82⅝	100	do.	26⅞
1,000	U. Pac. 10s In.	78½	600	do.	27
1,000	P. of Mo. 2d	72	100	do. b3.	27
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	90	100	do.	26⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	95½	300	do.	26¾
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	108	20	Mich. Cen.	74
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s.	98	100	do. b. c.	74
20	German Am. Bk.	92	20	Clev. & P G'd. b. c.	88½
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	43⅜	5	N. J. Cen. b. c.	105¾
600	do.	43⅜	26	do. opg.	105¾
2500	West. U. T. b. c.	74¼	15	Panama b. c.	106
100	do. c.	74¼	200	C. & N. W. b. c.	39⅞
100	do.	74⅜	100	do. s3.	39⅞
200	do.	74⅜	100	do.	40
300	do.	74¼	100	do. c.	40
100	do.	74⅛	200	do. c.	40⅛
200	do.	74⅛	100	do. s3.	40
100	do. b3.	74¼	100	do.	39⅞
50	Amer. Ex. b. c.	60⅞	100	do. s3.	39⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	99½	100	do.	40
200	do.	99¼	300	do. c.	39⅞
200	do. b3.	99½	800	do.	39⅝
200	do.	99⅜	700	do.	39¾
66	do.	99⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3.	56¼
300	do.	99⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. b. c.	36⅜
400	Erie R. b. c. b3.	31	200	do.	36½
100	do. c.	31	200	do.	36⅝
2900	do.	31	700	do. s3.	36⅜
200	do.	30⅞	300	do.	36⅜
300	do. s3.	30¾	100	do.	36¼
300	do.	30⅞	100	do. b3.	36⅜
200	L.S.&M.So. b. c. s3.	74⅜	300	do.	36⅜
200	do.	74⅛	400	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36⅛
100	do.	74⅝	300	do.	36¼
300	do.	74⅛	800	do.	36½
1000	do.	74⅜	100	do.	36⅜
200	do. b3.	74⅛	400	do.	36½
600	do.	74⅛	500	do. b3.	36½
100	do. s4.	74⅛	600	do.	36⅜
100	do.	74⅛	200	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	54¾
800	do.	74⅜	100	Chic. & A t. b. c.	103½
500	do.	74⅛	200	do.	103
600	do. b3.	74⅜	291	Mor & Es. b. c.	93¾
100	Ohio & M. b. c.	25½	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	93½
100	do. s3.	25¼	20	do.	93

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000	N. W. Con. c. G. bds.	78½	200	Harlem	125
100	Adams Ex. b3.	108	1200	L. Shore b3.	74½
200	Western Union	74⅛	200	do. s3.	74⅜
600	do.	74	200	do.	74⅜
100	do.	73⅞	700	Union Pac.	26⅞
300	do. b3.	74	100	do. s3.	26⅞
300	do.	74	100	North-western	39¾
50	Pac. Mail	43⅜	100	do.	39⅞
400	do. b3.	43½	200	North-w'n Pf.	56
200	Erie Railway s3.	30⅞	100	do.	56¼
100	do.	30⅞	200	Rock Island	98⅜
100	do.	30⅞	200	do. s30.	98
100	do.	30⅞	100	St. Paul	36⅜
			100	do.	36½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	115⅝	$12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c.	116¼
5,000	do. b. c.	115⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 b. c.	116
25,000	do.	115⅝	1,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	116½
105,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. b. c.	115⅝	17,000	do. b. c.	116¼
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s. Reg., '81	112⅞
5,000	do. c.	115¾	5,000	do. c.	112¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b. c.	115½			
1,000	do.	115¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo. Is.	92½	800	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s. B. L., Reg.	107	100	do. s3.	36⅛
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	106½	1200	do.	36⅛
1,000	C. P. G. bds.	89¼	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	54½
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	82¾	100	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	40
5,000	W. U. T. bds.	97	100	do.	39⅞
25	Grocers' Bk. x. d.	100	100	do.	40
100	At. & P. Tel. b. c.	16	100	do.	39⅞
700	W. Un. Tel. b. c.	74	100	do.	39¾
300	do.	73⅞	100	do. s3.	39⅝
500	do.	73¾	100	do.	39¾
100	do. s3.	73¾	100	do.	39⅝
1400	do.	73⅝	200	do.	39⅝
100	do. b3.	73⅞	600	do.	39½
200	do.	73¾	100	do. s3.	39½
25	Am. Exp. b. c.	60½	100	do.	39⅜
400	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	43⅛	200	do.	39½
600	do. s3.	43	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	55¾
200	do.	43⅛	5	do.	56½
500	do. b3.	43⅛	500	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	98½
400	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	99¼	100	do.	98⅜
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	30⅞	21	do.	98½
600	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74⅜	200	do.	98¼
500	do.	74¼	100	do. s60.	97¼
200	do.	74¼	100	do.	98⅛
200	do. s3.	74¼	100	do.	98⅜
400	do. b3.	74⅛	700	do.	98⅛
500	do.	74⅛	200	do.	98¼
100	do.	74⅛	200	do. s60.	97½
400	do.	74⅛	400	do.	98⅛
100	do. c.	74⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24⅞
1500	do.	74	100	do.	24¾
700	do.	74⅛	300	T., W. & W. b. c.	36¼
200	do. s3.	74⅛	200	do.	36⅛
1100	do.	74¼	100	do. b3.	36⅛
200	Un. Pacific. b. c.	26¾	200	do.	36⅛
700	do.	26⅝	20	Morris & Es. b. c.	93⅞
200	do. b3.	26¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	17⅞
600	do.	26⅝	200	do.	18
50	Ill. Central. b. c.	98½	300	do.	17⅞
400	Clev. & P. G. b. c.	88	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15
6	do.	88¼	100	do. b3.	15

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	82½	200	Mich. Central	73
100	West Union. b3.	73⅞	100	do. b3.	73
400	do. s3.	73¾	100	Un. Pacific. s10.	26¾
100	do.	73¾	800	do.	26⅞
200	do.	73⅝	500	do.	26¾
500	do. b3.	73⅝	100	do.	26⅝
100	do.	73½	800	do.	26⅝
200	Pacific Mail. s3.	43	100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅝
200	do.	43⅛	100	North-western	39⅝
100	do.	43	200	do. b10.	39¾
30	N. Y. C. & H.	99½	100	do.	39⅝
300	do.	99⅜	100	do.	39½
100	do.	99¼	700	Tol. & Wab.	36
300	Erie Railway. s3.	30¾	200	do.	36
200	do. b3.	30⅞	200	Rock Island. s60.	97½
300	do.	30⅞	100	do.	98⅜
100	do.	30¾	100	do.	98¼
500	do.	30¾	100	do.	98⅛
100	Lake Shore. b3.	74¼	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	15
200	do.	74⅜	300	St. Paul	36¼
200	do. b10.	74¼	300	do. s3.	36
100	do.	74⅛	200	do.	36⅛
600	do.	74⅛	400	do.	36
1000	do.	74⅛	300	do.	35⅞
2600	do.	74	100	St. Paul Pf.	54
200	do.	73⅞			

WEDNESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been extremely uninteresting to-day. Stocks opened weak, with a decline in the whole list of ⅛ to ¾, and the dealings were heavy and spiritless, without any substantial recovery throughout the day. For a wonder there were no flying rumors in circulation, which at times serve to enliven the monotony of a dull day by forcing people to ascertain their truth or falsity. The leading features of stock speculation were Lake Shore, 24,500; Western Union, 12,200; North-western, 11,600; Rock Island, 10,000; Union Pacific, 9,000; Erie, 7,100. The total sales reached 101,000 shares, a falling off of 40,000 shares from the gross transactions yesterday. The extreme fluctuations were in Western Union 1 ₱ cent.; in Michigan Central, 1; St. Paul and Rock Island, each ⅞; Lake Shore, ¾; St. Paul Preferred, 1½; North-western, ¾. There were no new influences at work in creating this downward tendency, but the day was a succession of reactions, betraying a generally weak feeling, under the pressure of the causes which have prevailed throughout the week. The entire line closed at a decline, which showed in the main the lowest prices of the day. Money was unchanged during the early business at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, and the closing price was 2½. Foreign Exchange was heavy, and lower, and bills were abundant on the market at $4 87@$4 87½, less ⅛ for prime bankers' 60 days Sterling, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. Gold opened at 109⅝, a decline of ⅛ from yesterday's closing price, and closed at 109⅞, the highest and lowest rates of the day, respectively. Carrying rates were 2, 1, 1½, 1, and finally 2½ ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $542,000 on account of interest, and $21,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $394,000. The shipments of specie aggregated $303,000, of which but $50,000 were in gold coin, the remainder being silver bars. The Gold Exchange Bank reports the day's transactions as follows: Gold balances, $1,336,446; currency balances, $1,753,674; gross clearings, $48,261,000. At the Clearing-house the business was as follows: Currency exchanges, $64,846,893; currency balances, $3,733,286; gold exchanges, $6,774,113; gold balances, $1,285,925.

It was reported from Washington that $500,000 had been received to-day at the Treasury in National Bank notes on account of the 5 ₱ cent. deposit against redemption. This makes about $11,000,000 forwarded up to date out of the $17,000,000 to be withdrawn, and thus far its influence has been unfelt. The total payments made by the Treasury up to date, on account of July interest, amount to $10,445,000. Government Bonds were in fair demand to-day at the low rates quoted, the decline being in sympathy with the weakness in gold and of the markets generally.

Closing Quotations—JULY 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, '81	113¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113⅛	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '67	116½	116¼
American Gold	109¾	109⅞
Bills on Lond., 60 ds.	$4 87@87½	$4 87½ less ⅛
New-York Cen. and Hudson	99½	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99¼	98⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43
St. Paul Common	36¾	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	55½	54
Western Union	74¼	73½
Union Pacific	27	26⅝
Lake Shore	74¾	74
Toledo and Wabash	36½	36
North-western Common	40⅛	39¼
North-western Preferred	56¼	56½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105¾
Panama	107½	106
Erie	31	30⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅞	24⅝
C., C. and Ind. Central	18½	17⅞
Harlem	125½	125

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, and the number of Shares of each sold to-day:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99½	99⅛	2,900
Harlem	125	125	200
Erie	31	30⅝	7,100
Lake Shore	74⅜	73⅞	24,500
Wabash	36⅜	35⅞	5,500
North-western	40⅛	39⅜	11,600
North-western, Preferred	56½	55¾	800
Rock Island	98¾	98	10,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	35⅞	9,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55	54	600
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	24⅝	1,400
Union Pacific	27⅛	26⅝	9,000
C. C. and Indiana Central	18⅛	17⅞	500
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¼	88	400
Michigan Central	74	73	300
Western Union Telegraph	74⅛	73½	12,200
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43	4,200
Fort Wayne	93½	93	120
Chicago and Alton	103½	103	300
Atlantic-Pacific Preferred	15½	15½	400
Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph	16	16	100
Total sales			101,420

The following were the latest quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	115⅝	116¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	115½	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116¼	116½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112½	112¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112½	112¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	113
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89¼	89½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	83

State Securities were dull and steady. The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board:

Ala. 8s, '86	45	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	19
Ala. 8s, '88	45	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.	19
Conn. 6s	102	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	35
Ga. 6s	75	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	35
Ga. 7s, new bds	89	N.C.6s, do.c.off, J.&J.	25
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80	N.C.6s, do.c.off, A.&O.	25
Ga. 7s, G. bds	80	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J.&J.	10
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, n. bds., A.&O.	10
La. 6s	20	Ohio 6s, '81	100
La. 6s, new bds	20	Ohio 6s, '86	102
La. 6s, Levee bds	20	R. I. 6s	100
La. 8s, Levee bds	22	S. C. 6s	25
Mich. 6s, '83	98	S. C. 6s, J & J	19
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	20
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66	19
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97	S. C. 6s, Non F. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '77	95	Tenn. 6s, old	80
Long bds., '81-'91, inc.	93¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c	59½
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	92	Tenn. 6s, new bds	81
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	92⅛	Tenn. 6s, n., ex c	59
N. Y. reg. B'y L.	106½	Tenn. 6s, n. s	58¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	110	Texas 10s of 76	90
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110	Va. 6s, Con. bds	50½

Railway Mortgages were in fair demand in the earlier dealings, at firm prices, but became dull toward the close. New-York Central Firsts were sold at 105½; Morris and Essex Firsts at 106½; Michigan Central Sevens at 96¾; Erie Second at 100½; Union Pacific Firsts, 82⅝@82⅞; Incomes, 78½; North-western Firsts, 100. The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101½	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	75
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100½	Lake Sh. div. bds	95
Bos. H. & E. 1st.	21	L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.	95
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	53	L. Sh. con. reg. 1st.	95½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	52	Mar. & Cin. 1st	102½
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902.	96½
Chic. & Alton 1st	100	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	111½
Chic. & Alton Inc	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅛
La. & Mo. 1st guar	89	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	108	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Chi., R. I. & Pac	103¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101½
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	100½	N. Y. & H. 1st c	105
Mil.&S.P.1st, 8s, P.D.	107	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101⅛
M.&S.P.1st, 7 3-10 P.D.	91	Har. 1st 7s coup	106
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103½	Har. 1st 7s reg	106
Chi. & N. W. cons. bs.	87	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	89¼
Chi.&N.W.e.c.g.bds	78	West. Pac. Bds	81½
Chi. & N. W. r.g.bds.	77½	Un. Pac. 1st bds	82⅝
Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	80¼
C., C., C. & I. 7s, S. F.	100	Un. Pac. S. F.	65
Del., L. & W. 7s, c	103¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st	80
Mor. & Essex 1st	106½	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo	99½
Mor. & Es 7s of '71.	95	P., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95½	C., C. & I. 1st	82
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	C., C. & I. 2d	59
Long Dock Bonds	92	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	92½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86	Alt. & T. H. 1st	101
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	87
C. F. & Minn. 1st	78	T., P. & W. E. D	79½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99½	T., P. & W. W. D	72
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	103	T. & W. 1st Ext	95
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Tol. & W. 1st S. L. D.	76¾
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	98½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	80
Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	97	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	70
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97		

The following table shows comparatively the earnings of the various railroads for the month of June, 1873 and 1874:

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$413,392	$423,514
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn	91,205	96,696
Central Pacific	1,380,000	1,301,203
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	886,900	929,211
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	330,754	403,721
Denver & Rio Grande	*25,950	27,449
Erie	*1,246,700	1,331,994
Illinois Central	678,728	742,600
Michigan Central	*383,018	392,384
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	237,420	249,343
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (main line)	98,363	116,365
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (branches)	43,226	48,956
St. L., Iron Mt. & South	*183,554	166,549
St. Louis & South-eastern	*72,683	91,870
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	*65,364	83,859
Toledo, Wabash & Western	*261,731	383,766
West Wisconsin	74,937	71,135
Total	$6,473,835	$6,860,614
Net decrease		$386,779

*Three weeks only of June in each year.

The following shows comparatively the earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30 during the same years:

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$2,422,937	$2,442,605
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Min	540,277	481,807
Central Pacific	6,407,026	6,325,408
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	4,481,945	3,622,989
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind	1,955,602	2,441,819
Erie	*8,548,670	9,127,209
Illinois Central	3,593,100	3,792,400
Michigan Central	*3,558,428	3,455,481
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,435,525	1,440,900
St. L., A. & T. H. (main line)	575,446	698,510
St. L., A. & T. H. (main branches)	246,069	296,125
St. L., I. M. & Southern	*1,064,559	1,151,790
St. Louis & South-east	*574,556	613,789
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	*530,449	540,694
Toledo, Wabash & Western	*2,350,488	2,547,592
West Wisconsin	469,249	
Total (excl'g West Wisconsin)	$38,284,261	$38,979,118
Net decrease		$694,857

*Three weeks only of June in each year.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company has declared its nineteenth (semi-annual) dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Two and One-half ₱ cent.*, payable on demand. This announcement was erroneously attributed to the Globe *Life* Insurance Company in this column yesterday.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its forty-fourth (semi-annual) dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 10.

The Importers and Traders' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The United States Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Produce Bank has declared a dividend of *Three and One-half ₱ cent.*, payable July 15, proximo.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y. | Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves this forenoon; prices ranged from 8½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., to weights from 5¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow of sale from $35@$67 ₱ head, Calves included. Calves rather freer of sale from 4½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Veals from 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. These latter easy of sale. Sheep sold in large lots from 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold in small lots from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. The Lambs to hand were generally of good quality, while the Sheep on sale were from poor to coarse. Live Hogs were not quoted. City Dressed were moderate at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 164 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 79 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 107 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., and $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 75 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, from 10½c.@11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 29 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 95 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong. S. Ulery sold for Ulery & Goff 105 generally good Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. W. Sigel sold for self and Moses 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 129 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. scant; 81 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. scant. T. Gillis sold for self 101 smooth Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 133 generally good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. There were transferred from Weehawken Yards 90 head of horned Cattle. These were sold by H. Westheimer as follows: 54 Illinois and Iowa Steers, common Cattle, from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McCraw sold 65 Calves, weight 11,210 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 60 Calves, weight 10,700 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 480 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 27 Calves, weight 5,010 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 Calves, weight 7,230 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 Calves, weight 19,920 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 54 Calves, weight 7,850 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 410 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Lambs, weight 500 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 670 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 87 State Lambs, weight 5,040 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 203 Canada Lambs, weight 12,720 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves, weight 1,340 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 118 Veals, weight 16,270 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 96 Veals, weight 14,990 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 2,550 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 466 Ohio Sheep, weight 36,500 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 214 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,920 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 28 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,130 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 385 Illinois Sheep, weight 37,260 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 222 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,570 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 193 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,360 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for selves, 161 corn-fed Texan Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 80 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves, 163 Texan Steers, from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 213 coarse Missouri Steers, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. J. N. Pidcock sold 227 Kentucky Lambs, weight 61 lbs. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 82 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. P. Kase and Goss sold 313 Ohio Sheep, weight 71 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 45 Jersey Lambs, weight 61 lbs ₱ head, at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 323 Jersey Lambs, weights from 62 lbs. to 67 lbs. ₱ head, at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 85 Jersey Lambs, weight 73 lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 6, 1874—1,223 head of horned Cattle, 3,728 Sheep and Lambs; 136 Calves, 2,849 Hogs, 31 Horses, all, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,316 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 501 Veals and Calves, 27 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—723 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 916 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—8,780 Hogs, 155 Veals and Calves, 1,288 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Harsimus Cove—1,254 head of Horned Cattle, 442 Sheep and Lambs, 3,866 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 595 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,327 head, or 431 cars, against 610 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at full last week's rates for good Cattle. Common grades were neglected. About 2,200 head were disposed of. Sales of 1,100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 988 to 1,478 lbs., at $5 50@$6 50; 250 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,328 lbs., at $5 18@$5 68; 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,643 lbs., at $5@$6 50; 250 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 926 to 1,666 lbs., at $4 50@$6 42; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,098 to 1,243 lbs., at $5 40@$5 50; 25 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 797 lbs., at $4; 75 head Texas Steers, ranging from 988 to 1,177 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 18 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 966 lbs., at $4 37½; 350 head Kansas Steers, ranging from 1,313 to 1,339 lbs., at $6@$6 50; 80 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,422 lbs., at $6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,600 head, against 9,600 for the same time last week; market active at ¼c. advance on Canada Lambs; sales of 2,800 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 57 to 64 lbs., at $7 50@$8; 100 Canada Sheep, ranging from 117 to 132 lbs., at $5; 700 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 83 to 90 lbs., at $4 50@$4 75; 145 Ohio Lambs, averaging 52 lbs., at $7; 160 Missouri Sheep, averaging 85 lbs., at $3 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,300 head, against 8,800 for the same time last week; pens bare of stock; as usual at this season Hogs run light; prices nominal; Yorkers, $5 75@$5 80; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 15.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market rather more active for best grades; others dull. Sales of Texans, Cows and Calves, $2 37½@$3 50; fair to good Native Butchers', $4 50@$5; choice to smooth shipping, $5 65@$6. Shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market inactive, but closed steady at 10c.@15c. advance; common to extra assorted, $5 50@$6 25; good to choice, $5 70@$6 10. Shipments, 5,500. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market dull and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1863s, old, 108½; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway shares, 28½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 28½@28¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f 20c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £229,000. Consols—For money, 92⅝; for the account, 92¾. Erie Railway shares, 28¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 37½c.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾; New 5s, 104½.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,300 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8⅛d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 27s.@28s. 6d. ₱ ton.

LONDON, July 8—Evening—Linseed Cakes, £11 ₱ ton. Linseed Oil, £28 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, July 7.—Exchange dull; on the United States 60 days' currency, 135@138 premium; short sight do., 140@142 premium; short sight Gold, 162@164 premium; on London, 193@196 premium; on Paris, 165@167 premium. Spanish Gold, 265@270.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, July 8.—There is a very firm feeling for all desirable kinds of Wool, including Western Fleeces, good lines of Super and Extra Pulled, Spring California and Combing, and Delaine Fleeces. The feeling is gaining ground that we are not likely to see any lower prices. At present Woolen Goods are still comparatively low, so far as prices are concerned, but goods are moving more freely than for some time past, and the prospects of manufacturing business are more encouraging. The fact that a large portion of the Western clip has been bought up so early in the season, a good portion of it by manufacturers, whose buyers were to be found in all sections of the West, also tends to strengthen the market, as prices are still relatively higher in the interior than on the seaboard. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are selling at 52c.@54c.; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c., and Western, 48c.@52c., according to quality and condition. Receipts are quite large, but the demand is active. Delaine and Combing Fleeces range from 55c.@60c. for washed; 40c.@45c. for coarse and fine unwashed, and 45c.@47c. for Kentucky; California Spring ranges from 30c.@40c., and in demand.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 13@$1 14¼; closed $1 14¼ cash; $1 13¾@$1 13⅞ July; $1 09⅞ August; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½@$1 05; Rejected, 95c. Corn active and higher; closed firm; No. 2 Mixed at 60¾c.@60⅞c., cash; 60¼c.@61c. July; closed 60⅞c. buyer July and August; Rejected, 58c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 45¾c.@46c., cash; 42¾c. buyer July; 34½c.@34¾c. buyer August; Rejected, 44c. Rye firm, scarce, and higher; 85c. bid. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $19, cash or July; $18 90@$19 August; closed $19 09. Lard firm and in fair demand at $10 35@$11 12½ cash or July. Whisky steady at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo nominally 4c. At Call Board this afternoon Wheat closed quiet at $1 14⅛@$1 14¼, cash and July; $1 10 August. Corn closed dull and unsettled at 60½c. cash, July, and August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 517,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour steady, in improved demand, and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice White, $1 55; fair to prime do., $1 40@$1 50; choice Amber, $1 55@$1 60; good to prime Red, $1 40@$1 45; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 35; Pennsylvania do., $1 45@$1 48; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 30@$1 40; Western Spring, $1 30@$1 33. Corn firm; Southern White, 92c.; Southern Yellow 85c.@85c.; Western Mixed, new, 77c.@77½c.; old, 78½c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 73c.@76c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c.; White, 70c.@72c. Rye firmer and higher at $1@$1 10. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Mess Pork scarce at $19 50. Bulk Meats firmer and higher: Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c., outside price for jobbing lots packed. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard, 12¼c. for Refined. Western Butter steady and in fair demand at 23c.@25c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 28c.@30c.; Western choice, 22c.@24c.; Fair to Good, 18c.@20c. Cheese weak; New-York State prime, 12½c.@13¼c.; Western prime, 11c.@12c.; Half-skims, 9c.@11c. Eggs steady; State, fresh stock, 25c.@26c.; Western do., 24c. Flour a little more active; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $6@$6 37½; Minnesota do., $6 62½@$6 75; State do., $6 37½@$6 75. Wheat very dull; Amber State, $1 42@$1 45. Corn steady; Western and Yellow State, 79c.@80c.; High Mixed Western, 78c. Oats steady; White Western, 66c.@67c. Provisions in improved demand. Mess Pork, $19. Beef Hams, $15@$22. Hams in pickle, 12½c.@13c.; Shoulders, in salt, 7¼c.; do. smoked, 8¼c. Lard, 12c.@12½c. for Kettle. Whisky unchanged at 98½c. for Western, in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,767 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 297,041 bushels Corn, 19,600 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—109,232 bushels Wheat, 203,246 bushels Corn, 2,150 bbls. Flour. Rail Exports—17,050 bushels Wheat, 104,600 bushels Corn, 19,600 bushels Oats. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour active; sales, 1,800 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat steady; sales, 8,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 28@$1 28½; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 33; Milwaukee No. 2 held at $1 30; Red Winter, $1 37@$1 42; White Winter, $1 45@$1 65. Corn active; sales, 39,000 bushels No. 2 High Mixed at 67c.@68c. Oats firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 54c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 8.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35; extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn dull; sales, 3,200 bushels, at 70c.@73c., the latter price for high Mixed. Corn-meal—$31 for bolted, and $30 for unbolted per ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 per ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to Newburg; $3 87½ to New-York. Lake Receipts—14,300 bushels Wheat, 10,600 bushels Corn, 514,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—31,000 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Corn, 671,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 34; New, $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43; Amber Michigan, $1 23, cash and July; No. 2 Red, New, $1 18, cash and July; $1 17½ August; $1 19, September. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 64½c., cash; 64¾c., August and September; Low Mixed, 64c.; no grade, 61. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 50c.; Michigan, 51c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—15,000 bbls. Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand at $5@5 50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14@1 15; No. 3 do., $1 03@$1 05. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. on track, 60c.@60½c. in elevator. Oats steady; No. 2 at 54c.@55c. Rye dull and declining; No. 2 at 74c.@76c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $20. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Lard unchanged. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; new White, $1 22@$1 23. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 62c.@67c. Oats steady at 47c.@55. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork active but irregular; public sales at $19@$19 50, closing strong. Lard firm; Summer, 10¾c.; Kettle, 12c. Bulk Meats firm; held higher; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10½c. Whisky steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 sold at $1 20½; No. 2 at $1 18½, cash and July; $1 15, August. Oats scarce and higher; sales No. 2 at 46c. Corn strong and higher; sales No. 2 Mixed at 60¼c. Rye in fair demand and lower; No. 1 at 88c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 02, cash and last half of September. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 72c.@82c. Oats firm at 60c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $20. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. Lard, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Wheat steady and firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 70c.@71c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State, 53c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Standard White, 10c.; State test, 13c.

WILMINGTON, July 8.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 60 for good Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
7—Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood, &c.
44—Caylus, &c., vs. New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company.
49—Smith vs. Cullinane.
82—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Insurance Company.
85—Den ehsen vs. Oekerhausen.
88—Platt, &c., Executors, vs. Platt.
97—Stone vs. Dodge.
127—Werder vs. Waldeck.
135—Odell, Treasurer, vs. Cotton.

Nos.
145—Sandford vs. Crandell.
149—Matter of Voorhis.
155—Minford vs. Allerton.
158—Barnard vs. Ford.
168—Buddensnick vs. Frost.
169—Cameron vs. Hein.
175—Smith, &c., vs. Hazlett.
176—Continental Bank Note Company vs. Industrial Exhibition Company.
178—Connor, Sheriff, vs. Swinnerton.
180—Matter of Naylor.
181—Matter of Manning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Louisa Lawrence and John Daly, robbery.
Hannah Lawler, felonious assault and battery.
James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Keating and Michael Powers, burglary.
James O'Niel, grand larceny.
William M. Taylor, grand larceny.
Frederick Henderson, grand larceny.
Granville Ely, grand larceny.

William Carrere, grand larceny, (three cases.)
Eugene Smith, larceny from the person.
John Williams, larceny from the person.
Thomas Moore and Patrick Wing, larceny from the person.
David Miller and William J. White, larceny from the person.
Thomas Cullum, larceny from the person.
William H. Thompson, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Price vs. Price; motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Trimmell vs. Marsh. Memorandum.

Hattie A. Crowell vs. Wm. P. Crowell; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Clews vs. State Bank at New-Brunswick; granted.

Penfield vs. James; motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Vogel vs. Platte; granted.

White vs. White. Memorandum for counsel.

Henkey vs. Schwartscheid; motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Nims; motion granted, $10 costs.

Lindenthal vs. Boznawski; motion denied.

Hannah J. Merritt vs. Oscar J. Merritt; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Van Wyck vs. Ludlow. Memorandum.

Wheeler vs. Wallace; granted.

In the matter of Richard Ammerman; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Childs vs. Connor et al.; papers, being defective, are returned to the Clerk.

Hutts vs. Freidenheit; plaintiff having appealed from the order heretofore made, he must seek his remedies in such an appeal; I cannot renew the order made at Special Term by another Judge; motion denied with costs.

Johnson vs. Greenwood et al.; it appears from the papers that the judgment debtor has no property, and that he relies upon his salary of $2,000 a year for support of himself and his family, and that he appropriates that as fast as earned for that purpose; motion that he appropriate portions of his salary from time to time, in satisfaction of the judgment against him, denied without costs.

Kiely, Receiver, &c., vs. Hiler et al.; motion denied without costs.

Cowen vs. Suydam; order of reference granted.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK—VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Nothing can be more satisfactory to us than to watch the sudden interest which most of our dear contemporaries display in the success of the Children's Excursion Fund. When we suggested this scheme two years ago, invitations were addressed to the *Herald* and other papers to send reporters with the excursions, in order that there might be a full account placed before the public of the way in which the enterprise was managed. But not one word was published in any of the City papers on the subject, with the single exception of the *Sun*. Nevertheless, funds poured in faster than we could use them, and we are only sorry to observe that the same interest is not still manifested in the work. We hope that no one will be prejudiced against the enterprise because the *Herald* advocates it—it is as necessary a work now as it was in 1872, and it ought never to have been dragged into the field of newspaper rivalries and jealousies. We, at least, always did our best to keep it clear of those odious influences; and we do not object even now to see it stated that we had nothing to do with the plan, and that the credit of it belongs to a person who had no more to do with originating it than the City Hall clock. We should be sorry to suppose that the Trustees have placed the management of the fund in the hands of any one who willfully encouraged these false pretenses, and who would thus be playing the part of an impostor. No one should take credit for a movement which was suggested from the purest motives, and which was carried on solely by the benevolence of the public. It is not a thing to boast about, but to be carried on with energy and care, and with an entire absence of any attempt to puff individuals into notoriety. We hope the frequenters of our watering-places will remember the poor children who are dying in our City for want of fresh air and medical attendance—and if they will adopt the suggestions thrown out by Dr. POTTER, the President of Union College, and raise a subscription every Sunday for the benefit of the fund, there will soon be money enough to carry on the excursions throughout the Summer.

In the busy life which we all lead here, there seems to be little time to devote to the friends and companions who suddenly fall by the wayside and are seen no more. Yet if any one will take even a period of ten years, and reckon up the good men who have been snatched away, he will be surprised into thoughts more serious than those which are connected with the pursuit of wealth. We should not like to go over the list of names which would be familiar to all of us who live in New-York City—within a week one noble spirit has been added to the departed, who will never be remembered without affection and regret. Those who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the late CHARLES H. OGDEN know well how kindly a friend, how tender and genial a companion, they have lost in him. If he was not a very old man, he was one of the oldest of our New-Yorkers—proud of his native City, ever ready to dispense its hospitalities to strangers, free from all narrow prejudices and hatreds, overflowing with humor of a quaint, subtle, and delicious flavor, as pure-hearted as a good woman, as gentle as a child. He is gone, and there are few left like him. In years to come, those who survive him, and who knew him well, will recall his perfect friendship with sorrow that it has been interrupted for a time, and will record his name among the sacred possessions which fall to our lot in the few short years allotted to us in this world.

Another Cabinet crisis in France was averted yesterday only by the determination of Marshal MACMAHON to accept no excuse short of a deliberate vote of censure for the resignation of his Ministers. First, a resolution was submitted, regretting the suspension by the Minister of the Interior of the Comte DE CHAMBORD'S organ, *l'Union*. This was supported only by the eighty Legitimists forming the party of the Extreme Right. Then, a member of the Right Centre, or Orleanist Party, submitted a resolution which, after pledging the Assembly to the maintenance of the seven years' Republic, moved the order of the day, *i. e.* the previous question. The virtual Premier of the Ministry, Gen. DE CISSEY, announced that the resolution was regarded as a Cabinet question. It was, nevertheless, rejected by a majority of thirty-seven votes. The telegram states that the majority was composed of the three factions of the Left, and of the eighty members of the extreme Right. In that case, the minority must have consisted of the Right, the Right Centre, and the Bonapartists. If true, the distribution of votes is very puzzling, but it will probably be found that, in harmony with their recent declarations in favor of the Septennate, the Left Centre, or moderate Republicans—mostly converted adherents of constitutional monarchy—voted with the minority. Apparently frightened at the issue they had raised, forty-five Deputies of the opposition refrained from voting on the next resolution, which was to pass to the order of the day, pure and simple, and so the Government was saved from decisive defeat. The result obviously leaves matters more unsettled than ever, and the message to the Assembly now being prepared by Marshal MACMAHON and his Cabinet will be expected to place clearly before the constituent body the alternative of proceeding with the organization of the powers of the Septennate or immediately dissolving.

Business in the Police Board has again come to a deadlock. This time it is over the momentous question whether DISBECKER or MATSELL shall be President of the board. Over the alternative disgrace thus presented for their acceptance, the public are likely to have but one opinion. Meanwhile, the interminable squabbles of this precious board are keeping 2,500 men out of their monthly earnings. On the 9th of July the Police force is still unpaid for June, and likely, from present appearances, to remain unpaid for some time longer. Let those of our readers who are dependent on the regular payment of their salaries reflect for a moment on the hardship of being deprived of their hard-earned wages at a season like this. How many failing women and sickly children will suffer from this disgraceful muddle in the Police Board? How many poor fellows will be compelled to mortgage their pay in advance to people who will be only too ready to make them pay dearly for their necessities? People complain about the inefficiency of the Police force, but is it reasonable to expect men to give all their attention to their duties when they are kept on the rack for weeks together about the probability of drawing their pay? When CHARLICK was Treasurer, he regularly kept the money sent him to pay the Police for several days in bank; but now nobody is Treasurer, and were one elected to-day, it would probably be a week before the warrants could be drawn for salaries. This disgraceful state of things is a very good illustration of the absurdity of the legislation that gave the Police Board alone, among the departments, an independent Treasurer, and so left the force at the mercy of the organization of a changeable and untrustworthy set of officials.

Mr. JOHN C. ANGELL is the latest appearance in the farce of the Erie Railway thimble-riggers. His case was argued at Albany yesterday, his basis of action being the general mismanagement of the Erie Railway, and his burden of proof being the figures of Mr. P. H. DUNAN. The public has long since lost all interest in this miserable business. The whole squabble is one of gambler against gambler. The magnificent property of the Erie Railway Company has passed into the possession of a gang of speculators who, supported by one or two stockjobbing newspapers, are quarreling among themselves. The honest stockholders left in the concern cut no figure in the case. It is a neat little game of bull and bear, that no longer deceives anybody. Erie may be restored to a sound position, but at present the prospects of such an issue are not very favorable.

South Carolina politicians who support Gov. MOSES are not likely to receive much comfort from the President. According to a Charleston newspaper, the President has stopped the mouth of a champion of Judge MACKEY by asking, "Why don't you convict MOSES?" This home-thrust seems to have discomfited the eloquent panegyrist of the justice of Judge MACKEY'S rule. He said that they had had no chance at Gov. MOSES yet. The President is reported to have replied that the doctrine that a Governor or President was above the law was monstrous. He further added that unless a true reform was begun at once in South Carolina, the Republican Party would this Fall repudiate the so-called Republicans of that State. In fact, this is what the Republicans of the North have already done. The triumph of MOSES and his gang would be only the triumph of corruption—and that the people of this country will not stand.

A child was lately stolen from its home in Philadelphia. Search for the missing innocent proving unavailing, the afflicted parents are informed through the medium of an anonymous letter that their offspring will be returned on the payment of a ransom of $10,000. The disconsolate father, instead of following up the kidnappers, actually replies that he will pay to the best of his ability. There is a flavor of Greek brigandage about this that reminds us of EDMOND ABOUT and the King of the Mountains, rather than the United States and a Philadelphia child-stealer.

In the case of Mrs. DWYER, the woman who murdered her three children in Brooklyn last month, a decision has been reached under the new law relating to demented criminals. The woman is undoubtedly insane; the Coroner's jury have so found, and she will be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum for the remainder of her natural life. This painful case has attracted much attention, not so much because there was any special mystery about it, but because its disposition is likely to furnish a precedent in more equivocal cases hereafter.

THE MAYOR AND THE GOVERNOR.

We have all had an opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the opinions of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ on the "Moiety laws" and the management of the Custom-house, but there is one subject concerning which many persons are curious to know how he feels, and upon which he is obstinately silent. And this subject is the conduct and proceedings of old Mr. HAVEMEYER. Mr. SCHULTZ will doubtless remember that he stood as a sort of godfather to that extraordinary man, there being no reason why a person should not have a godfather in his second childhood as well as in his first. He pressed Mr. HAVEMEYER upon the notice of the Committee of Seventy, he warned the wicked "Custom-house" that all would be over if HAVEMEYER was not nominated, and everywhere he caused it to be understood that there was only one man who could save the City, and that man was W. F. HAVEMEYER. When we did not quite see it, we were told that we were in favor of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN—who would have made a very much better Mayor than HAVEMEYER. However that may be, Mr. SCHULTZ and his friends gained the day, and HAVEMEYER received the nomination and was elected.

We think it is now due to the public that Mr. SCHULTZ should tell us what he thinks of his elderly *protégé*. Does he approve of the latest exploits by means of which HAVEMEYER has contrived to excite a languid interest in local politics in the midst of the hot season? Perhaps Mr. SCHULTZ has the honor of being on terms of personal friendship with Nosey QUINN, MATSELL, DISBECKER, and the numerous other worthies whom the Mayor has placed in lucrative positions. He may approve of all those appointments, for aught we know, or he may may have been paying so much attention to that horrible Custom-house as to have had no time to devote to the proceedings of his Mayor. But we *must* assume that he has heard of his friend's recent tricks—of the insolent reappointment of CHARLICK and GARDNER, and of the still more insolent devices by which the Mayor shows his determination to provide for his cronies, no matter what the public may think about it. MATSELL must be taken care of at all costs. The Mayor shuffles his old pack of cards over and over again, and there is always the same greasy Jack concealed up his sleeve. Drive CHARLICK or MATSELL out of one post, and the Mayor instantly provides him with another. Public opinion goes for nothing—as for the public service, HAVEMEYER is very far above bestowing the slightest thought on that. He values his office simply as a means of providing for his personal friends at the public expense, and he does not care what his fellow-citizens think of him so long as he is able to accomplish that object.

What Mr. SCHULTZ thinks of all this he has not told us, although we hope he *will* tell us some day, simply by way of enabling other people to test Mr. SCHULTZ'S ideas of honesty in officials in a practical manner. He thinks every Custom-house official is a rogue—what does he think of his friend HAVEMEYER? What the Governor of the State thinks we shall probably find out another day. We can only say at present that we earnestly hope General DIX will see it in the path of his duty to remove the obstinate, disgraceful, and imbecile man who to-day calls himself Mayor of New York. There is no act which the Governor could perform that would redound so much to his own credit, or confer so great a benefit upon the people of this City. Between now and next November much mischief may be done, and much money wasted, by HAVEMEYER. The charges against him are grave, and, if, after examining them, the Governor should decide that they bring the Mayor within the operation of the law, we trust that he will have no hesitation in removing him. Then, if Mr. SCHULTZ is in the mood to nominate another Mayor, we hope he will be a little more particular in his choice of a candidate.

LIMITATION OF THE CITY DEBT.

The resolutions passed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on Tuesday in regard to the issue of bonds for the Department of Docks, indicate the true way of stopping the indefinite increase of the City debt. A great deal of ignorant newspaper criticism has recently been expended on this subject. It has been assumed that the Controller is somehow responsible for the steady increase of the debt, and the Board of Apportionment has been credited with possessing the power to stop the process. The same newspapers which profess to be horrified at the rapid accumulation of debt are among the foremost to exclaim against any curtailment of expenditure on the expensive works now being prosecuted along the water-front, and on the equally expensive and decidedly less useful works still in process on up-town avenues and boulevards. The fact is that it is the departments engaged in the conduct of these works who create debt; that the law gives the Controller no power to resist the issue of bonds for work legally done or contracted for, and that the Board of Apportionment has merely an advisory power in the matter, it being quite possible to issue bonds without consulting them, or in the face of their refusal to authorize such issue. The Department of Docks was placed under the direct control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and in them resides the only regulating power possessed over the issue of new bonds. The Departments of Public Works and of Parks can go on contracting obligations authorized by special laws, without asking leave either of the Controller or the Board of Apportionment. If either of these authorities refuse to issue bonds on the requisition of the department entitled to use their proceeds, either or both of them can be compelled by writ of mandamus to do so.

The question of limiting the increase of debt is a very simple one. The community must either pay for permanent public works by the issue of bonds, or out of taxation. If they refuse to pay for them by either method, the prosecution of these works must cease. We cannot have our cake and eat it. The real problem is to find out what works are absolutely required, and what can, without prejudice to the public interests, be allowed to stand over. This the Sinking Fund Commission has set itself to do in regard to the operations of the Dock Department, and as no authority exists for checking the operations of the other departments, the people are entirely at their mercy, in regard to the accumulation of debt, till the Legislature meets. Unless sufficient pressure of public sentiment can be brought to bear upon that body, the contractors' lobby at Albany will be able, as heretofore, to defeat all proposals to repeal the laws providing for the issue of bonds without limit to pay for work on Croton pipes, on the aqueduct, on up-town boulevards, and similar methods of increasing the public debt. It has already taken three and a half millions of dollars to lay a new line of Croton pipes along twenty blocks between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, and so long as the laws passed for this and similar purposes remain on the statute-books, it is a mere waste of time for the Controller or the Board of Apportionment to place obstacles in the way of issuing bonds legally authorized. A bill was introduced last year for the purpose of putting a stop to the lavish issue of so-called assessment bonds. The papers who are now expending ignorant declamation over the increase of the debt had not a word to say either in defense or explanation of that bill, and neither the Board of Aldermen nor the Board of Apportionment made the slightest effort to assist its passage.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have put on record the opinion which, however, they have no power to enforce, that the opening of up-town streets, avenues, and boulevards should be discontinued till less extravagant methods are found of doing such work. Let the Board of Aldermen act on the suggestion by refusing any authorization required of them for such purposes, and let the Board of Apportionment add their testimony to the expediency of stopping all such works. That will be better than inventing illegal rules for the purpose of throwing the Department of Parks into confusion, while leaving the Department of Public Works to incur obligations tending to increase the public debt without stint.

THE STORY OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Two conspicuous members of the Paris Commune, who succeeded in escaping with M. ROCHEFORT from New-Caledonia have sent to the London *Times* "an English narrative" of their life in the French penal colony. It is not pleasant reading. There is a good deal of exaggeration in it, and some show of vindictive temper toward persons wholly innocent of offense; and, besides this, there is plenty of evidence of real suffering, cruelly and needlessly inflicted. Making all allowance for the character of the document, as a political manifesto, which, of course, it is, it is still painful. No Frenchman could touch this subject from any point of view without throwing into it much of the dreadful passion of the worst civil war of modern times; but the narrative of the Communists is distressing from the evidence it gives that this passion has not yet died out on either side.

The authors of the *Times* narrative were part of a company of some 800 Communists, condemned by court-martial to "simple banishment." They were first confined for a year in Fort Boyard, on the coast between Brest and Les Brouses. Here they were lodged in casemates, without beds or even straw to lie on, ten in each room, and fed on haricots and bacon. After nearly a year they were examined for deportation, the examination being a mere form, and many being sent who were diseased. Six hundred of them were placed on the Guerriére, in the hold of the vessel, divided by iron bars into four cells, each containing 150 prisoners, and allowing but one cubic yard of space to each. During the day they "had nearly always the feet in water." Their food was salt, and they had but a pint and a half of water each for drinking and washing. This is the Communists' story. They seem aware that this treatment produced a marvelously small number of deaths during the voyage of more than five months; and they attribute this "to the rough school which the war and the two sieges were to them."

Moreover, they were borne up by hope. They had been told that New Caledonia was a rich and new territory, where lucrative employment, possibly fortune, and certainly liberty, awaited them. But they found themselves shut up in a peninsula—that of Ducos—some 2,500 acres in extent, a strip of barren, sandy land forming the northern side of the harbor of Noumeæ. Here they were placed in board barracks, or military huts, "long past service;" given uncooked food, but no firewood, and no water but the little that was brought from the ships or gathered in pits, "in which it is not long before it becomes brackish." They were condemned to remain here at least five years. They had no employment, unless they undertook to provide a "private habitation," which the law allowed. But, as they were furnished with no tools or seeds, and the land was very poor, this privilege was nominal. For the first few months they were furnished with work on terraces in course of construction by the Government. But this was soon stopped, and then what was to be done? "Fold one's arms and despair."

There were eighteen women in the company, who had been accused of being "*pétroleuses*," but were convicted only of joining in "an attempt against the Government of the day." Their treatment is alleged to have been peculiarly outrageous, and remembering the spirit in which the *Communistes* were spoken of during the second siege, the account does not seem exaggerated. After awhile, some of the families of the prisoners, much against the wish of the latter, were brought over. But there was no means of supporting them except by the half rations of the Government, and they only added to the misery of those already there.

Although the account states that the *déportés* were condemned to five years at least on the Peninsula of Ducos, the authors describe themselves as passing part of the period of their exile on the Isle of Pines, some thirty miles south of New-Caledonia. Here, they complain, their sufferings were as bitter as before. But they mention some things which must have been alleviations. They had more work, and with their pay procured some comforts. They obtained some tools by paying for them. They had a hectare each of land, and the soil was more kindly than that on the peninsula. Water seems to have been accessible. Their food, though insufficient, was not so monotonous. And, finally, they had the privilege, to some extent, of hiring themselves to proprietors on the mainland, where they regained their liberty, only having to respond to a sort of monthly roll-call. Nevertheless, there were many instances of great suffering. ALBERT GRANDIER, one of the staff of the *Rappel*, became insane and wandered away to the woods, sitting all day by the side of the road that led to the sea. When asked what he was doing there, "he answered in joyous tones, which it was pitiable to hear, that he was awaiting his sister, who was to join him." At last one morning in November he was found near this road, beneath the bushes, frozen to death.

It is easy to see that some of the privations endured by the Communists were inevitable, and that a Government situated as was that of M. THIERS, is not to be very severely blamed for the insufficient provision made for their support. But the policy of the whole proceeding was bad, and the administration of the policy seems to have been a failure. The political effect of the manifesto in the *Times* will not be less because the document will doubtless be suppressed in France, or because the Government of Marshal MACMAHON has succeeded the Government of M. THIERS; and it is a question whether the sympathy and excitement awakened by the story of the Communists' sufferings will not more than offset the fear of a similar fate among the class of revolutionists to whom it is addressed.

COTTON CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

If the Northern manufacturer had been told, a score of years ago, that California would one day be counted among the cotton States, he would have marveled greatly, and would have contemplated ruefully the possibilities of rival Lowells and Manchesters on the Pacific coast. It is, indeed, but recently that the new Eldorado has been awakened to the value of its cotton lands, and that its citizens have determined to turn their attention to the culture of this staple. It is, strangely enough, in the hope of escaping from the very evils which too much of cotton-planting has brought upon the Southern States that the Pacific Commonwealth proposes to engage in it. In other words, it expects to escape from the evils of undiversified culture of the soil by planting cotton. Just as the South is learning to better her condition by raising grain in addition to her favorite staple, the same "soil-butchery," to quote the phrase of a recent Californian writer on the subject, which has done the South such infinite harm, has been deemed necessary in California for many years; and it has been thought unwise to introduce the system of small farms there, because the profits of grain-raising are rather uncertain. So thousands of acres have been kept under the control of single-proprietors, and the increase of population has been hindered. Emigration, in some cases, has even been the result of the agricultural monopoly, which is the natural outgrowth of the system of vast plantations and princely proprietors.

However uncertain the profits from grain-growing in California may be, it is quite clear that a diversity of culture upon small farms will give the most gratifying results, and that the recent satisfactory demonstrations of that fact will do much to secure that increase of population which the State so earnestly desires. It has always been urged that California could not command cheap labor enough to ever become a producer of cotton; but both the white man and the Chinaman in the State have shown by recent experiments that cotton there pays to its producers, for the time devoted to it, higher net wages than those yet gained by the laborer in the South. The Chinamen, working under the "share-system," now so prevalent in the Southern States, have done much better than the negroes in the cotton-belt. Recently-published statistics prove that two men in Merced County, Cal., engaged in the culture of cotton and wheat, showed $1,957 as the net result of a year's work; while two men in the Tennessee River Valley, in Northern Alabama, cultivating cotton and corn, secured but $270 net as the payment for their year of hard labor. A few such statements as this are sufficient to prove that the wages question will not keep California from the field of cotton-raising, and show that the white man can well afford to engage in the culture. The Chinaman will not monopolize the field, because the moment the white man becomes an independent producer, his mechanical skill and his superior familiarity with American farm-work will enable him to secure results not possible to the slower, although laborious, Asiatic. California is at present in a position to assert that, no matter how much cotton-growing may increase, neither American nor foreign competition, to quote the testimony of a California planter, "can deprive the grower of a fair compensation for his products." If the State has been able to make this branch of agriculture so profitable, despite the fact that she has no home market for her raw material, and while paying on her local lines freight rates which are double those charged on Southern railways for cotton, what may she not do when these obstacles are overcome?

The wonderful extent of the new cotton field opening up day by day in the United States is a source of constant astonishment to all who have supposed the culture confined to the Southern States. The reflex influence of the Pacific States upon the older Commonwealths of the South, when the former enter upon that branch of agriculture which has so long been left in this country to the latter alone, can but be for good. California, as one of the sisterhood of cotton-producers, would doubtless speedily show the South how to make diversified culture pay, and how to settle the vexed and grievous labor question. She would prove, as she is now proving, that small farms, well tilled, and owned by the individuals who till them, conduce vastly more to the prosperity of a State than do larger plantations devoted to one thing exclusively. If she can teach the South that lesson, and give it numerous examples of the benefits of a diversion of crops, she will achieve a great good; and if she grows cotton on the lands so well adapted to it, of which she possesses hundreds of thousands of acres, she can hardly fail to teach the lesson and give the examples.

MONMOUTH PARK.

The race track known as Monmouth Park has many advantages to insure it popularity. With none of the scenic picturesqueness and elegance, so to speak, of the Fordham course, it has points of superiority for the sight-seer. At Jerome Park, from the peculiar conformation of the track, there is scarcely any position from which a clear and uninterrupted view may be had of a race, from beginning to end, through all its fluctuations. At Monmouth Park precisely the reverse is true, and from the Grand Stand every foot of the course is plainly visible. The approach to it, moreover, is as pleasant as can well be imagined. The cool sail down the bay is hardly more delightful than the swift flight in the cars along the very shore of the sea. Moreover, there is an agreeable flavor of rustication about the trip which adds greatly to its charm, and disposes one to overlook even greater inconveniences than have to be endured in making it.

So far as sport is concerned, the quality of that furnished at Monmouth Park has always been excellent. It was there that *Harry Bassett* had his famous struggle with *Longfellow*, when the pride of the great "McDaniel Confederacy" was lowered—a prelude to the still greater humiliation their champion had subsequently to accept from Mr. SANFORD'S *Monarchist*. There, too, that great horse *Helmbold* registered some of his most notable achievements, and there the new "monarch of the turf," *Tom Bowling*, has won his choicest honors. The present meeting, though a little clouded with disaster—no less than three good horses having been killed or broken down in the first two days—has given its share of entertainment. The race which *Brigand* won on Saturday from such competitors as *Saxon* and *Aaron Pennington* was exceptionally fine, and a gamer or more exciting struggle has rarely been witnessed than the two-mile heat race which a rank "outsider," *Donnybrook*, won on Tuesday from the favorites, *Jury* and *Arizona*. Not only, then, for the busy man who needs a day's relaxation, which he can hardly take more pleasantly, but for the instructed lover of racing, Monmouth Park offers rare attractions. That these are appreciated is proved by the multitudes that flock to every meeting.

There are still one or two things that might be altered for the better. The memory of JAMES FISK, Jr., is not exactly of those that SHIRLEY tells us "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." Yet the "actions of the just" are often less productive of comfort to their fellow-men, than some of the doings of that eccentric financier. No one, as he makes the trip on one of the small and not over cleanly boats that seem to be the best the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company can at present supply for their patrons, can fail to recall the magnificent proportions and luxurious appointments of the *Plymouth Rock*. It is true that the magnificence and the luxury were probably paid for by some one else than their ingenious purveyor, but that did not make them any the less real to the chance passenger. Again, the quality of the cars is not altogether what it might be, either as regards comfort or cleanliness. Moreover, at the Sandy Hook pier there seems to be no real necessity for crushing the eager and hurrying crowd through two narrow gates. The tickets could quite as well be collected on the boat or at the gangway.

As to the necessity of another point we are not prepared to speak so positively. There may be something in the ordinary constitution which requires bad food, ill-cooked and worse served, rather than good food properly dressed and prepared. Is it really necessary—we ask for information merely—that the food served at the so-called refreshment stands on the track and in the boats should be so very vile, that the plates should be so very dirty, and the waiters so extremely slovenly and ill-trained? A pewter spoon is not a very dainty utensil at best, and becomes still less inviting when the person who hands it takes care to seize it by the bowl, inserting therein a too obtrusively dirty thumb. The theory seems to be that people who go pleasuring are too good-natured to be critical. There is such a thing, however, as pushing good nature too far, and it takes a considerable deal of pleasure to atone for all the dirt and dyspepsia one is forced to swallow at these "refreshment stands."

Another practice, we can say with less reserve, ought to be stopped at once. That is, the public gambling permitted on the boats. We do not now refer to pool-selling. That is, perhaps, inseparable from horse-racing. But on the *James Moseley* at least, on Tuesday afternoon, a sort of "keno" roulette wheel was in full operation at a dollar a chance. For this the investor was supposed to run the risk of winning ten dollars. A great many dollars went into the wheel, but somehow none succeeded in finding their way out. Such a thing as this ought not to be allowed, and it will be to the discredit of the railway management if they do not put an end to it.

As we have said, however, even greater drawbacks could diminish but little the pleasure of this really delightful trip. To-day is the third day of the meeting, and a programme full of interest is presented. It will be their own fault if such of our readers as have leisure miss a day of great enjoyment. The expense is trifling, only two dollars at present for the round trip, to which must be added, and it ought to be so advertised, as much more for admission to the grand stand. We know of no more varied and satisfactory a jaunt to be had for less money.

MISSIONARIES FOR ALASKA.

The Alaska *Herald*, a newspaper printed in San Francisco, contains the following: "Why is it that the great religious organizations of the United States, which are constantly sending missionaries to foreign lands to convert and educate the heathen, have no effort—and apparently no thought—to bestow upon the inhabitants of Alaska? The traders located on the coast have always shown a willingness to assist in maintaining churches and schools, but teaching and preaching are not their vocations, and, with the exception of the Russo-Greek Church, there is no religious body now doing anything to promote advancement in morals or education. It might reasonably be expected that under the new Indian policy of the Government, which turns the care of the various reservations over to the churches, Alaska's necessities could be provided for—and we believe this might easily have been effected had there been an effort made. This utter neglect of a very needy and at the same time very promising portion of our own country, while so much solicitude is manifested for other lands, is one of those inconsistencies which puzzle the average non-church-member, but perhaps they are simple enough to the regenerate mind."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PROPER WAY TO GET REDRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently discovered that the rights of travelers are sometimes allowed by that much-abused corporation known as "The New-York Transfer Company." Allow me to relate my experience in connection with this company. One day last week I escorted a lady from the cars in Jersey City to the Desbrosses Street Ferry-house in New-York, intending to place her in one of Dodd's transfer coaches for transportation to the Grand Central Depot. After closing the door of the coach, and bidding my friend good-bye, the driver called out to me to know if I was not going too. I told him I was not, whereupon, with the sneer and contemptuous look common to so many stage-drivers, he said: "Going to ride up in the horse-cars?"

I returned immediately to my place of business, and wrote a short note to the Transfer Company, reciting the circumstances as above, asking them to give the matter their attention. The next morning I received the following letter from Mr. Dodd:

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

Mr. Henry W. Bill:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this date, and thank you kindly for the polite note. If the public generally would make complaints in a proper manner, a great deal could be done in compelling the men to stand in fear of it. We shall punish this man as an example. It is our desire that our men be polite and obliging. If they are not that, they shan't be insulting.

Perhaps my success may induce others of the much-imposed-upon and insulted army of travelers to follow my example.

H. W. B.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the letter on "Revenue Reform" in your paper of Sunday last from John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Chairman of New York Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Undoubtedly, the merchants of New York, and the business community throughout the country, will feel indebted to the Chamber of Commerce of this city for the movement inaugurated by that Board. It is imperative, however, for the importers not to remain inactive, or to depend altogether on a few practical workers for the accomplishment of this great work.

I do not regard it as a reform the merchants ask for, but the abolition of the evil (the moiety system) and a general revision of the tariff. I should, therefore, propose commencing at the foundation from whence this reform must emanate. To a practical and thoroughly experienced merchant the remedy will not be difficult. I will undertake to prepare a tariff, of a standard rate of duties, that will meet the wishes of the people in all sections of the land, provided I have the support and co-operation of unbiassed men. Further, it must be understood this tariff is to be permanent, not subject to change to meet the interest of every manufacturer in the country.

The Government needs a revenue, which the people are willing to provide, and as a means, I should take each branch of trade and thoroughly analyze every article what proportionate rate of duty should be imposed. I agree with the worthy Chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce Committee, that a conference of these separate branches by delegation, and an agreement upon a schedule and tariff which all will support, and to this end I am ready for the work.

J. C. MARSH, 116 Duane street.
NEW YORK, Thursday, July 2d, 1874.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. HENRY RANDALL.

Capt. Henry Randall, well known as a steam-ship commander, died at his residence in East Twenty-third street yesterday morning, aged seventy-two years. His birthplace was Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and he was for several years commander of the steam-boat Empire, on Lake Erie. After removing to this City, in 1850, he was appointed to the command of the steamer Yankee Blade, in Mills' Independent California Line. He also had been Captain of the steam-ship Northerner, one of the first steam-vessels sent from this port to the land of gold. After spending several years on the Pacific coast he returned to New-York, invented and patented the plan of four-wheel steamers, that have been the subject of so much curiosity and speculation among mercantile classes. During the last session of the State Legislature he obtained a charter for a steam-ship company, to build vessels on his plan, and made favorable progress in organizing his company and obtaining subscriptions from wealthy and influential merchants. Capt. Randall was a man of most exemplary character, had great energy combined with keen business qualifications, remarkable industry, and patient application. He leaves a large circle of warm friends to lament his death.

PETER LYNCH.

After an illness of nearly two months Mr. Peter Lynch (of the well known grocery firm of Peter Lynch & Co.) died yesterday morning at his residence in West Fifty-sixth street. Mr. Lynch was one of the most successful and active business men of this City for the past thirty years, and all through life enjoyed a high character for integrity and honor. He was always ready to contribute to a charitable purpose, and delighted in assisting and encouraging young men commencing business. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country when quite young. The funeral will take place from his late residence this morning at 10 o'clock.

A FAILURE.

From the Athenæum, June 27.

Mr. John C. Montesquieu Bellew has passed away from a scene in which he long played a conspicuous part, or rather many parts, with promise in all that never ripened to profitable realization in any. He assumed his mother's name, (which a son has a perfect right to do,) and laid aside the less euphonious paternal appellation of Higgin—of which his relative, the Bishop of Derry, was not ashamed. Mr. Bellew, at Oxford, was distinguished as a speaker at the Union; and he left the University without other distinction. After serving for some time as a Chaplain in India, Mr. Bellew appeared in London as a fashionable preacher, in Regent street, St. John's Wood, and in Bloomsbury. As a reader, he was far more attractive than as a preacher; there was something grand in the way in which he said "God spake these words," and especially by the way in which he arrested the attention by his strong emphasis on the first word. His sermons, of which he printed several volumes, were somewhat graceful mosaics. They never did any harm to anybody; and they drew toward him the idiotic homage of silly women of various ages. This blunted the point of any good quality he possessed; and from a fashionable preacher, without sphere of usefulness, Mr. Bellew became a fashionable public reader. His powers were great; but they were overtaxed while he was the bond-slave of masters at whose bidding he had to repair whithsoever they commanded. His double expedition to America crushed his vitality altogether. Before starting, Mr. Bellew united himself to the Church of Rome. He had then added to literature, a novel soon forgotten, and a volume entitled *Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon*, which was singularly unsuccessful. There was something of Dodd and Sterne in him—in a disregard for conventionalities and an unaffected love of easy life. There was something, too, of the old French Abbé in his airy, defiant, gallant, philandering way. At one time the world seemed at his feet, but his life was a failure and a mistake, full of dark shadows, with a rare gleam, now and then, of sunshine. If it be true that Mr. Bellew has left an autobiography, such a work, candidly told, should carry with it an instructive moral.

LONGEVITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

During the first six months of 1874, the deaths announced in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years numbered 282, of whom 114 were men and 168 were women. During the corresponding half year of 1873 the deaths were similarly recorded of 122 men and 206 women—a total of 328. During the half year just closed these records gave new proof of the observation that more women live to the ripe old age of eighty than men—the female octogenarians outnumbering the males by a large percentage, making nearly three-fifths of the whole number. A further analysis also shows that the females were the longest-lived, as the women who lived beyond ninety are much more numerous than the men. The deaths of four centenarians are recorded in the list. Catherine Grear died May 5, of old age. She was aged 106, having been born in 1768, in Philadelphia. A younger sister died two years ago, aged ninety, and she left two sisters, aged respectively ninety and eighty-six. Bridget Haggerty, aged 102, died Jan. 26. She was a native of Ireland. A severe fall received just previously hastened her death. Thomas McCoy, also aged 102, died Feb. 11. He was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and had been a soldier under the Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo. He came to this country about twenty-two years ago. Margaret P. Schlosser died April 1, in her 100th year. She was a native of Philadelphia, born Sept. 21, 1774, and was the widow of Jacob H. Schlosser, a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY ASKED.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO OBTAIN STATE INTERVENTION, AND THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COMPANY—DECISION RESERVED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—The case of John C. Angell, plaintiff, against the Erie Railway Company, defendants, was argued before Attorney General Pratt to-day, Hon. Wm. Fullerton appearing for the Erie Protective Committee of London, and John M. Hill, representing Messrs. Barrett, Redfield & Hill, appearing for the plaintiff, and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Judge W. D. Shipman for the defendants. The papers submitted were the plaintiff's deposition and complaint, and the affidavit of Sylvester H. Dunan. The deposition of Mr. Angell sets forth that he is the holder of fifty shares of the preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, and the owner and holder of five of its fourth mortgage bonds; that he is informed and believes the affairs of said company have been recently greatly mismanaged; that several dividends have been paid out of the capital, there having been no net earnings applicable to the payment of such dividends for a long time, and that the funds and property of said company, constituting a material part of the security for the payment of its debts, have been misapplied in various ways to the extent of several millions of dollars, the particulars of which are more fully set forth in an affidavit by S. H. Dunan at deponent's request. That deponent is informed and believes the floating debt of the said Erie Railway Company exceeds $7,000,000, and the securities and property of every kind belonging to the said company, which could be made available for the payment of said floating debt, by sale or otherwise, do not exceed in salable value $3,000,000, the rest of said company's property being mortgaged to the extent of its full market value, and the promissory notes of the said company are now freely offered in the market, for sale at a discount at the rate of thirty or forty per cent. per annum, while the current value of money upon thoroughly good securities is only five per cent. per annum. Deponent also alleges that the Erie Railroad Company has created a new mortgage without proper advertisement, in violation of its charter; that the present Board of Directors have agreed to lease the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, an insolvent concern, not producing enough net earnings to pay the amount of the annual interest required by the mortgages now existing upon the railroad, and the terms of such lease are such as must involve the Erie Railroad Company in great and continued loss; that said Atlantic and Great Western Company has purchased a large amount of stock in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Road, and has entered into obligations for the raising of money for such purposes which has been indorsed by the Erie Company, which has been involved to a ruinous extent in the liabilities of the Atlantic and Great Western Company; that deponent asks, therefore, the intervention of the State for the benefit of the bona fide stockholders and creditors of the Erie Company, the dissolution of the present company, and the organization of a new corporation, free from the present enormous load of embarrassments. Such a course was pursued in 1870, and was for several years a source of great advantage to the holders of the stock and bonds. Deponent believes the same measure of advantage, if not even greater advantage, would result now.

Accompanying this deposition is the sworn statement of Mr. Dunan, who defines at length the duties of the position he formerly filled, that of General Auditor; asserts that the dividends declared for the year 1872 were made not from said net earnings, but from a fictitious balance brought forward from previous years, there having been no balance or surplus net earnings whatever; that the statement of expenses for 1872 did not include $847,737 72 legal expenses charged to cost of road and equipment as capital account, but which should have been a proper and legal charge against its earnings; that the current working expenses for 1872 were further understated $602,196 42 by order of Peter H. Watson as part of the alleged inventory of materials in the hands of the company, and that no part thereof was properly deductible from the working expenses of the three months, receiving credit for the same, or of the year 1872, such gain in material, if there was any, being spread over a period of four years. That the current expenses for 1872 should have been further reduced $400,000, the value of equipment destroyed during that year, no portion of which was ever made good in the equipment account of the company; that the dividend declared out of the alleged earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1873, amounting to $1,078,971 85, was not from the net earnings of that period, or any other time before or since, the company having really made a net loss in that six months of $937,267 85; that the remaining six months of 1873 showed no profits or fund to make up the deficiency of the previous six months; that Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt have been allowed to retain, upon various pretexts, $1,460,000 from the proceeds of the sale of consolidated mortgage bonds for nearly two years, there being no record upon the books up to March last showing the disposition of that money; that Duncan, Sherman & Co. were charged with $750,000, in notes of the Erie Company given to said firm, which were ultimately paid in cash; that said charge stood unexplained on the books nearly twelve months, when deponent was instructed to credit Duncan, Sherman & Co., against said charge, by the purchase of 5,000 shares of Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway stock, at $150 each, and deponent was informed said stock had been purchased from John A. C. Gray, and that deponent believes the market price of said stock, at the time of its purchase, and at all times during the year 1873, was less than $90 per share, and that said shares were in reality purchased by the Directors of the Erie Company for $450,000, or $300,000 less than the amount charged the Erie Company, which must have been divided between some persons unknown to deponent, &c

It appears that some four or five weeks ago Mr. Angell made application to Attorney General Pratt, at his office in Syracuse, to commence suit against the Erie Company and its officers and Directors. Judge Pratt, desiring to avoid hasty action, determined to consider the subject. The company were notified of Mr. Angell's application, and to-day appeared to reply to the allegations. After considerable preliminary conversation, the depositions for the plaintiff were filed.

Ex-Judge Shipman then read a number of replies, in the shape of affidavits from Peter H. Watson, Messrs. Little and Housen, the examiners selected from the Northern Central and Oswego Midland Railroad, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. S. L. Daddo, and Hon. Lucius Robinson. None of the depositions contained any specific replies to the charges made against the company, all being almost entirely confined to the general statement that the statements of Mr. Angell and Mr. Dunan were malignant falsehoods.

The argument was opened by Mr. Hill for the plaintiff in remarks to the effect that the Directors of the road had neglected their duty, and had been guilty of such gross mismanagement and such violation of law that they should be removed. It was no use to say that they had been deceived, or that Dunan had leagued with Gould or other speculators, or was guilty of falsifying the record. He claimed that the Directors were personally liable for the immense sums lost through their mismanagement and negligence; that President Watson was personally corrupt, and that the Directors sat by and let him do as he pleased, while the road was going to ruin in the embrace of the Atlantic and Great Western.

Mr. Evarts, for the company, replied at length, insisting, First, that the alleged defects in the mortgage for want of notice had no existence whatever, and that the law required no such notice. Second, that the question as to the dividends being properly declared did not belong to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, and that the remedy was alone by private suit, but that there was no foundation in fact for Dunan's pretenses that the dividends were improperly declared. He said the Directors acted honestly, as shown even by the statements furnished by Dunan himself; and for a man to ask the removal of such men as Gov. Morgan, Butler Duncan, and the other Directors, was altogether impudent and wholly unwarrantable. He insisted that the dividends in question were declared out of the net earnings. Third, that if Angell was the owner of any stock, he bought the same on the 6th of June, two days after Dunan's affidavit was made, and knew all he now knows; that he bought it, if it is his at all, for the purpose of bringing this suit and annoying the managers of the company. Fourth, that the purchase of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad stock was a perfectly legal, justifiable, and honest transaction. Fifth, that the Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt matter and the provision for coal were conclusively disposed of by the evidence.

Judge Fullerton, for the Erie Prosecution Committee, replied, claiming that the Revised Statutes give the power to proceed with this case to the Attorney General. This is not a question of amount properly involved, small or great, but whether the law has been violated. Do the facts exist? Does the necessity for action exist? This proceeding is a simple question of information to the Attorney General. No matter whence the source, whether the newspapers, the street, stock speculators, in good faith or bad faith, if the law has been violated, if public policy has been violated, the complainant is entitled to redress. One of our greatest public evils is these great corporations. They must be punished if they violate the law. This proceeding will place the Erie Company on a firmer basis, for it insures honest, economical management.

Judge Fullerton made the new point against the Erie Company that in buying the stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad for its notes, or in any other way except by barter or exchange, and stock for stock, it violated its charter. The Revised Statutes expressly provide against any such absorption. The notes are still outstanding, and he brought this fact to the attention of the Attorney General. The basis of this charge is Watson's own affidavit, and in making the admission Watson says he knowingly and willfully violated his duty. The purchase of coal lands was also in violation of law. He could not find that the Legislature ever bestowed such power on the Erie Company. Mr. Watson bought lands in his own name, and sold them to the Pennsylvania companies leased by the Erie. The law was not to be whipped round the stump that way.

After some further remarks, the case was closed, and the Attorney General reserved his decision.

Dunan's affidavit concludes with the allegation that the large tracts of coal-lands in Pennsylvania were purchased in 1873 out of convertible bonds, and the purchase money thereof, amounting to $1,000,000, charged upon the books to the account headed "Purchase of coal-lands," and that deponent subsequently refused, on Watson's order, to transfer the amount to his individual account.

LATEST FRENCH NEWS.

PROBABLE TENOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 9—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that MacMahon in his forthcoming message will probably state that he could not accept the resignations of the Ministers because they defended his powers; and he wished to save the country from a new ministerial crisis. He will request the Assembly to hasten action on financial measures, then adjourn for some months, and, on reassembling, proceed to definitely organize his powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT TO SIT TILL AUG. 8.

LONDON, July 9.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 8th of August.

INDIA.

THE RELIEF IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

LONDON, July 9.—Dispatches from Calcutta state that 800,000 natives are now employed on the relief works; a million less than three weeks ago. Half a million are still subsisting on the charity of the Government and the public.

THE INDIANS.

A BLOODY BATTLE WITH THE SIOUX—SIX SOLDIERS AND FIFTY INDIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 8.—Authentic information has just been received here that the war party, supposed to be Northern Sioux, who attempted the capture of a party of soldiers, were followed out of Wind River Valley by the Shoshone scouts, and trailed to their camp, some seventy-five miles east of north from Camp Brown. A party of troops was then organized under the command of Capt. Bates and Lieut. Young, Fourth Infantry, commanding the Shoshone scouts, when they followed the trail for three nights. On the morning of the third they came up to and attacked the Indians, killing and wounding about fifty, who proved to be Sioux, and capturing over 100 head of horses. Three soldiers were killed and three wounded. Lieut. Young was wounded but not seriously.

These Indians have been committing depredations along the frontier for some time.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY ORDERED FROM KANSAS TO BREAK UP THE CHEYENNE RAID.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The report of John D. Miles, Indian Agent at Osage City, Kan., in regard to depredations of hostile Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas was received at Army Head-quarters to-day, and orders were immediately telegraphed to Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, directing him to use the Sixth Cavalry, stationed in Kansas and the Indian Territory, for the purpose of breaking up the raid of these Indians, and forcing them upon their reservations.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD CASES IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—In the United States District Court at Madison to-day, the case of the bondholders of the North-western Railroad against the Railroad Commissioners, by agreement of counsel, the bill on which an injunction was applied for and denied, was demurred to by the counsel for the defendants. The demurrer was sustained, and the bill dismissed; thereupon complainants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the whole question will be argued.

To-day Messrs. Sloan and Dixon, attorneys for the State, applied to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for an injunction to restrain the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and North-western Railroads from disobeying the Railroad law. They gave notice that they would apply for a hearing on the 14th inst.

THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—To-day, the second of the bird-shooting tournament at Driving Park, was all that could be desired for the sport. There were forty-seven entries for the $310 in cash prizes. J. Hall, of Saginaw, and M. E. Custy, of Detroit, divided the $100 prize; George Smith, of Buffalo, took the $75 prize; W. Caldwell took $50, and W. C. Colburn, of Detroit, $30. There were three smaller prizes which were captured by Mr. Caldwell, who, in shooting off ties, killed five birds at twenty-six yards, and fifteen at thirty-one yards without missing, and his opponent, C. C. Hinsdale, of Syracuse, N. Y., missed but one bird.

HARVARD COLLEGE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BOSTON, July 8.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College held to-day, Charles Francis Adams was chosen President of the Board for the ensuing year, and Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Secretary, for the term of three years. A letter was read from Benjamin R. Curtis declining his recent election on the board, and it was referred to a committee.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 8.—The strawberry season along the Hudson closed yesterday, having lasted fifteen days. In that time 62,500 bushels have been shipped to New-York from various points along the river. Two thousand pickers got $60,000 for picking them; the freight on them amounted to $21,000, and they were sold for $240,000.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 8.—Among the arrivals this evening are Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, of Philadelphia; Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Gov. George W. McCook; Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Salomon, of New-York; H. S. Kiptworth Gordon, of Baltimore.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE SEASON FAIRLY OPENED.

RECENT ARRIVALS—GOSSIP—THE COMING REGATTA—THE CREWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Wednesday, July 8, 1873.

There is a mild sense of triumph about Saratoga in general, and about the Clarendon Hotel in particular, which arises from the circumstance that a Marquis has come to the springs and taken up his abode at the aristocratic house par excellence. This nobleman is the Marquis Di San Carlos, Ambassador of Spain, personally very popular in Washington, as I understand. Here it perhaps may be pertinent to observe that foreigners must be here in vast numbers, otherwise how can one account for the increased chattering of French in the parlors of the Grand Union. It is amusing to witness a bevy of young ladies, every one American, talking in a foreign language, and every little while appealing maliciously to their mammas, who reply, in a hurried and disturbed manner, *Oui oiu,*" and then shift their quarters to a safe distance from the fair linguists. In this peculiar avoidance of one's native tongue one may trace the effects of that yearly rush to Europe; that absenteeism in the Summer which is fast becoming an institution. A social law should be passed that no one should be admitted again into the ranks after desertion, unless he or she could prove distinctly preceding visits to the most notable places in our land. And as for talking poor French instead of pure English, I wish the young ladies of America would comprehend how greatly their own language is spreading, and what a privilege they possess in having it by birthright, instead of having to acquire it by agonizing throes of study.

There is another little habit about Saratoga which strikes the observer as odd. The ladies here, as a general thing, discard their bonnets, and walk about the village bare-headed. This is undoubtedly a pleasant fashion, and a pretty sight, but it is such gross ingratitude to the amiable husband who has bought all the hats and bonnets which his wife's whim declared strictly necessary. When they were purchased she "consulted his taste," that is to say, chose first, and then compelled him to admire her choice, and now he never sees these treasures of commingled straw, lace, and flowers which he found so dear when he paid for them. Is this extraordinary abandonment of the bonnet instincts of the fair sex the result of drinking the springs, and if so, of what spring? It is important to resolve this problem, because husbands can save enormous sums by importing the water, and having it in the house as a common beverage. When science has elucidated this difficulty we shall behold with joy the gradual extinction of the bonnet mania. From this point the experiment may be carried still further, until, by a judicious use of the mineral springs of this place, the yearly millinery bills may be reduced to a minimum. No patent should be permitted on this process, as it is one necessary to the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of every household.

The season may now be considered as fairly open, and the number of arrivals at all the hotels have sensibly increased. Besides the attraction of the hotels and the springs, the excitement of the coming college regatta is beginning to make itself felt. People now visit the lake in thousands, and the Saratoga Rowing Association have provided admirably for them. They have issued for sale, at all the houses of entertainment throughout the place, tickets for the round trip to the lake and back, and on the lake as well, for a dollar. Hitherto we have been paying fifty cents to the stages to the lake, if there was one, or five dollars for a carriage, and the same for return. If one was fortunate enough to catch Mr. Southgate's steam-launch, one could visit the lake for nothing, as that gentleman has been most courteous and obliging. But if the launch was gone, then there was no other alternative but to hire the Una, a steam-tug, for $2 50 per hour, and this made visits to the lake very expensive. Now, Mr. John P. Conkling, President of the Saratoga Rowing Association, has bought a very large tug, the Commodore Brady, and a barge, and has placed them at the disposal of the Transit Committee. The visitors who purchase trip tickets can go all round the lake in this without further outlay, the dollar for the ticket covering everything. This is so very reasonable, and such a pleasant accommodation, that thousands avail themselves of it, and the association have won golden opinions.

There can be no doubt that the whole programme of the next week will be one of intense interest, and that the conveying accommodations of the place will be severely taxed. On Monday and Tuesday the ball-playing of the college nines will take place at Glen Mitchell; on Wednesday the Freshmen crews and the men entered for the scullers' race will contest; on Thursday will come the great race of the University crews, and on Friday the running for the prizes offered by the famous pedestrian, James Gordon Bennett, will come off at Glen Mitchell. This is the programme as arranged at present, but it is possible that there may be changes. If there are I will immediately advise the readers of THE TIMES. For example, it is not known yet whether the foot-ball play will come off on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, or whether it will have Tuesday set apart for itself. And it is possible, in the event of rough weather, that the running at Glen Mitchell may take place on Thursday. This possibility of rough water is the only cloud in the horizon, and the weather has been so mutinous that I think it is a contingency very likely to arise. However, there is still a week left to Old Probabilities to arrange things a little better, and we are all hopeful for the best.

I was on the lake yesterday, and the water was a network of white waves. Only one crew was exercising—Harvard, and I am both surprised and delighted to see that they have altered their stroke, and no longer commit their great fault of overstraining. Their stroke now strongly resembles Yale's, but they have a method of recovering entirely their own. They now row with very straight backs, coming forward fairly, but not going back very far. They have an excellent hold on the water, and come out of it as clean as Yale. The time is, I think, very little faster than before—about thirty strokes, perhaps, to the minute. The water was very rough on this occasion, and though they were under the lee of the shore they were rowing under difficulties, the men in the stern getting drenched with every stroke. In spite of this they made a wonderfully fast pace, in fact I do not remember to have seen them go faster. This change in their style is, I think, an excellent augury. If they will row the race as they rowed on Tuesday, and reserve their killing stroke for the last quarter of a mile, I believe the Magenta has a chance of victory greater than any other crew. The race, however, is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. On the day of the race there may be conditions that will alter all our presagings. The wind may be from one quarter, or from another, and those boats that are sheltered by the others will have a very great advantage. Then if the water is perfectly calm, perfection of style will tell for much, and Columbia will increase her chances of victory. But if the water is rough I shall certainly expect to see Cornell rowing a terrible race with the cracks. I still think that only Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and Wesleyan have any hope of victory. The others have arrived on the scene too late to get that training, and still more that acclimatization, which are necessary to win. There will be no surprise this year. The crews of many are wonderfully good, and the contrast will be of unusual severity. But the plumes of victory will assuredly ruffle the cheeks of one of these five. Whichever one it will be will deserve it, for the race will certainly be a tremendous one. And it is this which is creating the excitement, and which is sending such crowds of people to Saratoga. Such a contest is exceptional, and is not likely to occur again for years. And it may be that, after this race, the number of colleges in the association will be signally reduced.

The Freshman crew of Brown University have just arrived, and have taken up their quarters at James Moon's, son of *the* Moon. They are, I bear, strapping fellows, tough and muscular; but I am told they pull a boatman rather than a racing stroke, and that is too slow for victory. However, there is some little trouble in the Yale camp of the Freshman crew, for Nixon has been prostrated with diarrhoea, and the substitute will take his place. Moreover, what I have feared from the outset has at last happened. Fowler's good rowing was only momentary, and he relapsed again. The result has been that Hall takes his place, as I wrote was probable, and Ansley Wilcox will compete for the sculls for Yale. I believe that Devins will enter for Harvard, after all; but the men are not very communicative. Still, when he is seen practicing in all weathers, it must be for something. GAR.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Captain of the German war brig Rover, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 28th of June, went on board the Ambassador on Tuesday and reported that he passed the Faraday the day previous to reaching Halifax, ninety miles south-east of Halifax, engaged in picking up the cable.

The House bill to relieve savings banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings, about the signing of which there was some doubt, has been discovered duly signed, and is now enrolled.

Col. T. R. Stanley, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, and at one time commandant of Chattanooga, died yesterday morning.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, of the Fourteenth District of Ohio, held at Bucyrus, nominated, on the two hundred and fiftieth ballot, John S. Cowan, of Ashland County.

Lent's Circus got away from Frederickton, N. B., on Tuesday afternoon. Three of the circus men are still in custody.

The rumor that "Big Frank," the bank burglar, had again escaped from the Newcastle (Del.) Jail is untrue.

Capt. W. S. Stanton and assistant left Omaha yesterday to locate the new fort on the Loupe River.

The bark Norway capsized on Lake Huron on Tuesday. All hands were saved.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $215,812.

THE TURF.

THE SALE OF POOLS FOR THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

The programme offered by the Monmouth Park Association for the entertainment of the patrons of the turf includes four events—a hurdle race, two miles; a selling race, one and a quarter miles; the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for fillies, foals of 1871, and the Mansion House Stakes, two and a half miles. At Johnson's and Chamberlain's rooms, last evening, pools sold as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

Limestone	$20	$30
George West. Cordelia }	16	35
Stockwood	9	15
Blind Tom	8	12
Aerolite	6	9

SELLING RACE—ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.

Kate	$40	$80
Quits	22	42
Wizard	23	25
Carver	22	32
Utica	16	18
Field	26	47

MONMOUTH OAKS—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

Cottrill	$110	$165
Belmont	45	45
Coffee	30	35
Morris	20	28
Field	32	28

On the fourth race, for the Mansion House Stakes, in which the entries are Tom Bowling, Whisper, Ransom, and Donnybrook, no pools were sold, as the race is regarded as a sure thing for Bowling.

LONG BRANCH, July 8.—The trains arriving to-day were well filled with visitors. The majority of them have come down to attend the races to-morrow. The following pools were sold to-night:

FIRST RACE.—Selling race for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

Belmont's Theodora, 77 pounds	$270	$110
Coffee's B. F. Carver, 98 pounds	185	100
Sanford's Kadi, 101 pounds	160	90
Hitchcock's Quits, 95 pounds	150	85
Walden's Utica, 103 pounds	105	70
Littell's Wizard, 95 pounds	50	90
Chamberlin's Visigoth, 87 pounds	35	20
Owner's Conductor, 105 pounds	25	20
Total	$980	$485

SECOND RACE—MONMOUTH OAKS, FOR FILLIES, ONE AND A HALF MILE.

Cottrell's Bonaventura	$450	$300
Belmont's Beatrice, Counters, }	125	100
Morris entry	65	50
Coffee's Nettie Morton	50	70
Reynolds' Christine, Frou-Frou, or Valnine	45	25
Total	$735	$545

THIRD RACE—MANSION HOUSE STAKES, TWO AND A HALF MILES.

Tom Bowling	$1
Donnybrook	2
Whisper	3
Ransom	4

FOURTH RACE—HURDLE RACE, TWO MILES.

Donohoe's George West, Cordelia, }	$100
Walden's Limestone	110
Bannatyne's Stockwell	90
Blind Tom	50
Aerolite	20
Total	$370

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE BURGLARY.

Mr. Bluford Wilson, Treasury Solicitor, has been in this City for the last two days investigating the affairs of the Secret Service Division under Col. Whitely, to ascertain the truth in regard to that department's alleged connection with the safe burglary that was said to have occurred in the office of the District Attorney in Washington on the 23d of April. It will be remembered that the man Hayes testified some time ago that he had been sent to Washington by Col. Whitely, his chief, on a certain date, and attempted to implicate the Secret Service Division with himself, avowedly connected with this burglary. Col. Whitely says: Since then other parties have striven to do the same, wherefore Solicitor Wilson came on here to thoroughly sift the correspondence, private papers, and records of the division, at the chief's head-quarters in this City, to prove whether there was any connection between Hayes and it as he alleged. This inquiry began on Tuesday morning, and was conducted by the Solicitor without any formality. He simply sat in the chief's office all day and examined papers and witnesses to prove the accuracy of dates and other important points in the correspondence. Speaking of the course of the inquiry last night, and its results so far, Col. Whitely informed a TIMES reporter that the evidence has disproved two very important allegations made by Hayes at his examination. The first was that he (Hayes) had been sent to Washington on a certain duty by Col. Whitely, whereas investigation shows that the Colonel was not in the office on that day at all. The second is that the telegram which Hayes said he sent from Washington to Col. Whitely, and which was receipted by the latter, was not in reality received by Col. Whitely at all, but came into the hands of a clerk, and was read and receipted by him. Col. Whitely further stated that Mr. Wilson and others who were present yesterday during the inquiry were perfectly satisfied of the chief's freedom from all knowledge of and connection, in ever so remote a way, with the alleged burglary, and that Mr. Wilson had so stated his opinion to him (Col. Whitely). The inquiry, however, has not yet closed, and it will be thoroughly and systematically pushed forward so as to leave no room for doubt hereafter.

THE PRESIDENT ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge T. J. Mackey, who has just returned to South Carolina, has given the editor of a local paper an interesting account of a visit made by him, in company with Senator Robertson, to President Grant. He says that, in the course of conversation, Senator Robertson referred to the course Judge Mackey has lately pursued in bringing criminals to justice, and Gen. Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked: "Why don't you convict Moses?" The Judge replied that he had not had an opportunity of having the robber Governor brought to justice. The President then remarked that he had heard that a Judge had maintained that Moses could not be tried before impeachment, and denounced this proposition that a President or a Governor is above the law as monstrous. He seemed much disgusted with the condition of affairs, and reproached Judge Mackey, for the reason that every Republican is responsible for the villainy existing in South Carolina. He emphatically declared that there must be a true reform this Fall, or the Republican Party would at once repudiate the so-called Republicans of South Carolina. He also denounced the conduct of Moses in calling out the militia, to defy a process of the late court, and inquired as to what posse the court could raise to enforce its warrants. He was informed that there were enough honest men of sufficient courage to be found to arrest any miscreant. President Grant then affirmed that the Federal troops in South Carolina were not there to enforce the collection of exorbitant taxes, and that he wished this to be understood. They were stationed there for national purposes, such as arresting illicit distillers, and the like. The President was much incensed at the disgraceful conduct of Neagle in firing into Col. Black's house while on a drunken spree, and thought he should have been summarily dealt with. The Charleston *News*, from which the foregoing synopsis of remarks attributed to the President is taken, adds: "In a word, President Grant is sick of the Columbia Ring and its rascalities. The load is too heavy for the party or himself to bear. Judge Mackey thinks that Grant will henceforth pursue a broader policy toward the South, and that, by the aid of the National Administration and the labors of all honest reformers in South Carolina, an acceptable candidate will be nominated for Governor who will rout Scott, Chamberlain, Moses, Patterson, and Elliott, and all the Ring, horse, foot, and dragoons."

AMHERST COLLEGE.

GEN. WALKER ON THE LAWS REGULATING WAGES.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AMHERST, July 8.—The third day of the fifty-third Commencement of Amherst College just closed was devoted to the meeting of the Alumni, and the address before the "Social Union" Society by Gen. F. A. Walker, of New-Haven, and a graduate of Amherst in 1860. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Waldo Hutchins, of New-York.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Houston, Texas; Rev. Daniel Bliss, of Beirut, Syria; Hon. H. D. Hyde, of Boston; Gen. F. A. Walker, of New-Haven, Conn.

Secretary and Treasurer—Prof. J. H. Seelye.

Executive Committee—W. A. Dickinson, of Amherst, and Profs. Snell, Tyler, Mather, and Burgess, of the college.

GEN. WALKER'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Walker, of the United States Census Bureau, delivered an address on the question of wages, of which the following are the material points: The question of wages, he said, is one of happiness or misery to uncounted millions of our race. Not indeed to the majority of men, for those who cultivate on their own account the soil which they own or for which they pay a rent, taking to themselves the risks of production, and receiving the whole or a fixed part of its profits, as yet far outnumber the wage-receiving laborers of the world. Masterful as are the minds which have pondered this question, they have been carried only the further wrong by their intellectual courage and strength.

Pray pardon me, said the speaker, if I do not speak with deference on this theme. The wages fund theory of the British economists, to which, unfortunately, most American writers in systematic political economy have given place, stands across the path of labor, forbidding all advance to a higher and freer condition. The "wages fund" may be familiarly characterized as so much to be divided among so many. Its more formal statement shall be given in the language of Prof. Fawcett: "The circulating capital of a country is its wage fund. Hence, if we desire to calculate the average money wages received by each laborer, we have simply to divide the amount of this capital by the number of the laboring population. It is evident, therefore, that the average money wages cannot be increased unless either the circulating capital is augmented or the number of the laboring population is diminished." An able American writer has put it in this way: "There is no use in arguing against one of the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. The question of wages is a question of division." That is the theory of the wages fund, simple, compact, business-like. No more can be paid because there is no more. The economist satisfies the complaining workman, much as a father satisfies a child who is doubtful of his good faith in the matter of pennies, viz., by turning his pockets inside out. What rational workman can add a word, or resist the evidence of his senses! Whatever is, in wages, is right. The workman has the whole and that's the end of it. But, continued Gen. Walker, Why does any employer pay wages? To purchase labor thereby. Why does he purchase labor? As a means to production. Why does he desire to produce? For the profits of production; not to support labor, not to dispense an existing fund. In no small proportion of instances the individual employer has no fund of his own to dispense. He borrows the money to pay the wages to hire the labor to produce the goods which are to yield his own profit. If it is production which limits wages, what limits production? It is consumption, as it is anticipated in the judgment of each employer by turns and of the whole body of employers, corrected, as that judgment constantly is, by the state of the market. According to the estimated consumption of the future is the actual production of the present, in which the labor of the present is assisted in its operations, and more or less subsisted meanwhile under its immediate wants, by capital, the accumulations of the industry of the past. No question is made that in a considerable degree the wages of labor must be advanced out of the fruits of past labor; but the consideration which at any given time governs employers in the payment of wages is not the existence of a fund for doing so, but the prospect of a profit in production. In other words, it is the future, not the past, to which employers look, and which determines the amount of labor they will purchase and the wages they can afford to pay.

The speaker saw no reason why the laborer should not be paid out of the product of his own labor. Referring to the allegation of some writers that the body of laborers are taken as destitute of all accumulations, Gen. Walker said, that in this country there were, at least up to 1860, not a few manufacturing villages where the body of manual laborers were taxed for a larger aggregate amount of property than the body of employers; and if we look at the condition of the United States, to-day, we find in its millions of decent dwellings built out of the earnings of wage-labor, in its savings banks deposits, aggregating many hundreds of millions of dollars, in its farms owned by men who were once wage-laborers, in its commercial and manufacturing establishments in the hands of men who have risen from the receipt of wages to the conduct of business, an overwhelming refutation of a theory of wages which is built upon the assumption that the laboring class are wholly destitute of property. The amount of the laborer's wages is, he said, determined not, by the division of a pre-existing fund, but by the productiveness of his labor, as that is roundly computed by the employer, in advance of the actual realization of the product. And this law of wages holds, whether the amount of circulating capital at the command of the employing class (owned by them, or borrowed for the purpose) be sufficient to pay the whole of these wages in advance, or not—credit given by the laborer to the employer, credit given to the laborer by the trader, and the laborer's own previous accumulations, all entering in the latter case to solve the difficulty.

The speaker next quoted from various authorities to show that the laborers, as a rule, give credit to their employers for their wages, or a part of them, until the goods are marketed or the harvest gathered. In the face of such facts as these, said the speaker, is it possible that the wage fund theory should stand for a moment? No; labor is paid out of the product of industry. More or less, its wages are advanced out of capital, according to its own needs and the resources of that capital. If capital is sufficient to advance the whole, then wages are paid from day to day, but it is still the conditions of the present and the future which determine the rate.

Gen. Walker next dwelt on the following assumptions: 1. That the wages class is co-extensive with the laboring class. 2. That the laboring class and the profits class together make up the whole body of consumers. 3. That profits cannot be diminished, without reducing capital and lessening employment. The error in the first assumption comes out of the confusing use of the word wages, by many economists, in application both to what we commonly know as wages, the popular use being the correct one, and also to the receipts of laborers who work wholly for themselves, as, for example, upon soil owned or leased by them. Such persons, however, no more receive wages than they receive profits, or than they receive rent if the land they cultivate is their own, or interest if they employ their own circulating capital. The wage-receiving laborers are far from a majority of the laboring population of the world. It will be enough for present purposes to say that while agriculture still constitutes the occupation of three-fourths of the race, probably nine-tenths of these, if we include women and children working on the soil with their husbands and fathers, are laboring on their own account, receiving the whole or a definite part of the products of their industry. But if it is not true that the wage-receiving class is coextensive with the laboring class, no more is it true that the laboring class and the profits class, together, make up the consuming class. Here, again, we have an error that results from a confusion of things distinct in scientific conception, and often, or generally, in fact. In the assertion that the avails of production are divided between wages and profits, there are grouped under the latter term the three elements of rent, interest and the proper profits of business, things as distinct as orange, violent, and indigo. A cotton manufacturer, for instance, hires a mill and pays rent; he borrows circulating capital for the payment of wages, the purchase of material, &c., and pays interest. Both interest and rent are the remuneration of capital. With proper care for security, the capitalist encounters no risk. His remuneration is at a fixed rate. If the cotton manufacture is unusually prosperous, the capitalist has no claim, legal or equitable, to higher interest or higher rent; nor would he entertain the thought of relinquishing his claim to either, should the business prove unprofitable. On the other hand, the cotton manufacturer, after meeting all the expenses of his business, including rent, interest, and wages, realizes a remuneration for his own responsibility and exertion. That remuneration will be large or small according to the general conditions of industry and the success of individual management; but with some employers it will always tend to be large, with others to be small. This compensation of the man of business who brings capital and labor together, paying interest and rent on the one side, and wages on the other, securing to each a fixed reward, and accepting what is left, be it much or little, as his own; who assumes all risks and responsibilities, plans and executes all the enterprises of industry, is profits. And it cannot fail to be seen that it must be very hazardous to allege of profits, as that term is extended by writers to include interest and rent, what may be incontestably true of profits in the limited sense.

The speaker, in replying to the assertion that, if a general advance of wages were effected at the expense of the interest class, the inducement to use circulating capital in the employment of labor would thereby be diminished, said: Now, as has been said, "profits" are the reward of the skill, enterprise, and industry which are engaged, at the exact present, in the reproductive union of capital and labor; and it might seem that to reduce the rate of that reward, in any degree, would be to reduce the incentive to this industrial office. But, when profits have been earned, they become capital. They are no longer contingent on human exertion. Nor does the disposition of the owner to allow capital to be used reproductively tend to diminish because of a moderate reduction in the rate of interest. The great body of wealth in existence is bound to furnish the means of merely comfortable and decent subsistence, in the grade of life to which the owner belongs; and the occasion to employ thoroughly and effectively capital so held would become more, rather than less urgent, in the event contemplated. But again, if this is true of circulating capital which receives interest, how much more emphatically is it true of fixed capital which receives rent. I say, more emphatically, because the non-productive uses of real, are far less various and considerable than those of personal, property. It might be, in one or two countries, where trade in land is practically prohibited by feudal tenure or acts of strict settlement, and by the cumbersome and expensive follies of the law, that a rather larger share of land would, through a reduction in the real value of rent, be set apart to uses of ornament or sport. In all countries, however, where the land is, as it ought to be, and, under the uninterrupted operation of the laws of value, surely will be, dedicated to the production of food, the soil would only be the more thoroughly and carefully worked for a general advance in wage labor, whether agricultural or mechanical. We have now considered the relation to our subject of three classes of property-holders, receiving in England an aggregate income probably not less than two-thirds that of the entire manual-labor class. But let us boldly essay the further assumption that the profits of the employing class could not be reduced without ultimate loss to labor. And, first, I believe that an important saving could be effected in what may be called the cost of employment. The speaker concurred with the agricultural laborer in the belief that better employers can give higher wages, but that higher wages will make better employers; and this irrespective of the consideration whether higher wages will not make better workmen. The speaker next asked attention to the conditions of a just distribution of the products of industry. The first condition I will indicate, said Gen. Walker, as essential to a just distribution of the product of industry is freedom of movement and of contract, legally and socially. If by any cause labor is precluded from seeking its best market, and in that market securing its best terms, it is evident that it must fail, in a degree, of its just remuneration. But it requires long and careful study of the conditions of population and industry to enable one to appreciate, in its full extent, the mischief that may result to labor from any and every obstruction to movement or contract, whether that obstruction be legal or social in its origin; whether imposed by law for the supposed benefit of capital, or by workmen in their unions, under a false estimation of the interests of labor. He next referred to the history of English law in connection with the history of English labor, and quoted various extracts to show how oppressive these laws were. But, he said, I have not adduced these instances at this time for their historical interest alone, nor merely to explain the fate of English labor. There is no great danger that the organized public force in this country will ever expend itself in so mischievous a direction; but there is already growing up among us a power which assumes to legislate upon the methods of industry and trade, not less minutely than did the Parliament of England. I do not propose to speak of trades-unions as "friendly societies," insuring the members against sickness, against loss of tools, against involuntary loss of employment, or providing the rites of burial, or as associations for organizing and conducting those insurrections of labor which we call "strikes." It is as bodies assuming to legislate upon the courses and methods of industry that trades-unions have the chief significance to us in the United States, and it is with reference to this function that we are called to judge them. Strong as the passion of meddling is in all political communities, it appears nowhere so strong as in the organizations of working men. Gen. Walker, in alluding to the sympathy for labor in the community, said: Now, the man would be weak and ignorant who should expect that any but the most exceptional and eccentric of mortals would at any given time pay more than the market rate of wages. Nor do I assert that this sympathy and respect entertained for labor by the general community need ever be distinctly present in the consciousness as a motive to individual or class for advancing wages. But I base the proposition that these do constitute an important condition of the equitable distribution of the product of industry, at once upon accepted principles of moral philosophy and on inferences which seem to me conclusive from economic statistics of wide range, and unquestioned authority, in a kindred department of industrial contract. And, first, of the reason of the case. Can it be doubtful that the respect and sympathy of the community must strengthen the laboring class in their unremitted competition with employers; must give weight and force to all their reasonable demands; must make them more resolute and patient in resisting encroachment; must add immensely to the confidence with which each individual laborer will rely on the good faith of those who are joined with him in his cause, and must make it harder for every weak or doubtful ally to succumb in the contest? And, on the other hand, will not the consciousness that the whole community sympathize with the efforts of labor, to advance its condition by all fair means, inevitably weaken the resistance of the employing class to claims which can possibly be conceded, diminish the confidence with which each employer looks to his fellows to hold out to the end, and make it easier for the less resolute to retire from the contest and concede, amid general applause, what is demanded? He must be more than human, or less than human, who is uninfluenced by the friendly or the cold regards of men. And if such a disposition of the public mind must confirm the union and exalt the courage and sustain the faith of the party that hears everywhere approving words, meets everywhere looks of sympathy, and must tend to impair, somewhat at least, the mutual trust and common resolution of their opponents, who can say that wages may not be affected thereby?

In conclusion the speaker said: But privileged as we of the United States are in the conditions of labor, there are three classes of our population respecting which we cannot assume full industrial self-sufficiency. I shall make no apology for mentioning these classes together. They are the blacks of the South, our foreign element, and that portion of our women who work for wages. On the first I shall not dwell. The political and social necessities arising out of emancipation so far transcend in interest the economical relations of this race to the labor of the country, that I leave the subject untouched, only remarking that the partial seclusion of the blacks within a definite area, and within two or three specific and highly exceptional industries, has heretofore reduced to a minimum the effect of their competition upon the free labor of the country. If they are to become more national in their range, and are to enter the general market of labor, their influence on wages must become far more decided. To the second it is that we chiefly owe the existence of these industrial combinations, and the occurrence of those industrial insurrections which have become unfortunately familiar to our minds of late years. Understanding imperfectly the spirit of our constitution, and knowing not the privilege of the land in which they have come to dwell, too many of them have brought the habits of thought and modes of action which have grown out of the bitter contests of ignorant, half enfranchised and wholly dependent labor with powerful, aggressive, privileged capital. We welcome them, but we want none of their ways. Let them leave behind the instincts of bondage as they step out from the steerage upon the free soil of America. Come they never so thickly, they shall not drive American workmen to the miserable resort of having their contracts made for them by a Central Committee, forbidden to walk fast in the employer's time, forbidden to be known as more than usually capable workmen, forbidden to use the inventions of human ingenuity; forbidden to work by the side of any man made in God's image, and having in wife and children his reason for labor. We will the rather take them freely into our body, animate them with our spirit, and teach them our better way. We will convince them that a standard of generous living, the having children to be sent tidy to the public schools, the having a house to be kept decent and a garden to be made to bloom in its season, the being a citizen in the fullest sense, with indefinite capabilities of social or political advancement, that these are worth all the devices of trades-unions, a hundred-fold, for keeping up the price of labor. It is the partial failure of the two conditions on which I have dwelt so much at length that we have the main cause of the inadequate wages of women. And what is the remedy? Agitation and the diffusion of correct ideas. Let gifted women continue, as in the past, to appeal for public respect and sympathy for their sisters in their work; let the schools teach that competition is not almighty, and that nothing that depends on human volition is inexorable. Let the statistics of woman's wages be carefully gathered and persistently held up to view, and we shall soon see a state of things when, if I may adopt the language of Rogers and Sismondi, Americans will not tamely acquiesce in wrongs done to woman in her work, or employers dare to offer unjust terms; when woman, free and bold in her self-respect and in the support of the community, shall labor, if she must labor, the equal partner of man, not his slave and drudge.

FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

In the town of Frontera, in the State of Tabasco, some individuals belonging to the lower classes made hostile demonstrations against the foreign stevedores residing in that town. The authorities took a hand in the matter and soon restored order, punishing severely the guilty parties. In relation to the matter the Tabasco *Observator* has the following, which the *Two Republics* says may be considered as the genuine opinion of all intelligent Mexicans: "We hope those disagreeable scenes willl not be repeated among us. The foreigners who fix their residence in Mexico, to whatever nationality they may belong, are our guests, and they should be treated as such by our people. If occasionally one or two ignore the consideration due to a country that opens its doors to them, this is but an isolated and exceptional case, which by no means implicates all those who give proofs of honesty and affection toward our country. Let the foreigner who knowingly infringes our laws with his bad conduct and his vices be justly punished; this is but right; but let us respect and esteem the active and laborious foreigners who repair to our country, trusting to our hospitality, in order to labor honestly and make a good living through irreproachable means."

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The European Standard of excellence in perfumes was first reached by the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." "PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR" promotes the growth and cools the scalp.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

CALDER—COOKE.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1874, by Rev. J. Clement French, GEORGE CALDER to JULIA A., daughter of George A. Cooke, all of this City. No cards.

CROWELL—VAN PELT.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 30, by Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., E. BEACH CROWELL to KATHARINE POPE, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Van Pelt, D. D., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BATTELL.—In Brooklyn, July 8, JOSEPH BATTELL aged 68 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Humphrey, No. 201 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Norfolk, Conn., for interment.

BRAGAW.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1874, CATHERINE BRAGAW, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Bragaw, Dutchkills, Long Island City, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURR.—In Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, July 7, IDA VANDERVOORT, wife of Andrew E. Burr, and daughter of Abraham Vandervoort, Esq., of Bushwick, Long Island.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GEDDES.—On Tuesday, July 7, ROBERT GEDDES, a native of Scotland, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jas. Geddes, 71st st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

INGERSOLL.—At the house of Mr. Lowden, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8, 1874, CAROLINE C., wife of Oliver S. Ingersoll.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 9:05 A. M.

KEEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, 1874, JESSE KEEN, Esq., in his 80th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. K. Avery, No. 228 West 50th st., at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, 9th inst.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, papers please copy.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, July 8, 1874, ELSIE A., wife of Wm. B. Lewis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Brewster Rose, No. 105 Carroll st., Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—On Wednesday morning, July 8, PETER LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother William, and of his late brother James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 West 56th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to Church of St. Paul, West 59th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Wednesday morning, July 8, 1874, at his residence on Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, aged 62 years.

Funeral from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2:15 P. M. Trains will leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries (New-York) (Pennsylvania Railroad) at 12:30 P. M. Returning leave New-Brunswick at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—At her residence, in Liverpool, England, July 5, Mrs. CAROLINE A., widow of George Wright, Esq.

YOUNGS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 25th June last, SMITH CUTTER, son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Oyster Bay, L. I., at 1 o'clock on Friday the 10th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Syosset, on the arrival of the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
STANLEY'S COOMASSIE
AND MAGDALA.

COOMASSIE AND MAGDALA. A Story of Two British Campaigns in Africa. By HENRY M. STANLEY. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

Mr. Stanley has indelibly written his name on three out of the four parts of Africa which have the most romantic interest.—*Daily News*, London.

Prompt in opinion as in action, he makes up his mind when nineteen out of twenty men would be hesitating, and generally he jumps pretty nearly to a just conclusion. We are struck throughout his volume by the shrewdness of his surmises when he is guessing in the dark, and of the frequency with which his hurried judgments are confirmed.—*Times*, London.

He fairly wins admiration by the frank and yet stern eloquence of his narrative.—*Telegraph*, London.

Mr. Stanley writes in a brisk and characteristic style, full of picturesqueness and vivacity. * * * We commend it as a spirited and graphic story of an expedition which reflected credit on all who took part in it.—*Standard*, London.

Full of information, amusing and graphic.—*Examiner*, London.

Apart from his merits as a historian, Mr. Stanley possesses humor which breaks forth on the slightest provocation.—*Athenæum*, London.

II.
DE MILLE'S LIVING LINK.

THE LIVING LINK. A Novel. By JAMES DE MILLE, Author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," "Cord and Creese," "The Cryptogram," &c. Illustrated by W. L. SHEPPARD. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

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III.
DICKENS' BARNABY RUDGE.

BARNABY RUDGE. By CHARLES DICKENS, with forty-four illustrations by J. Barnard. 8vo., paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. Uniform with
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☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA.—NATURE'S SPECIFIC—MORE MEDical testimony.—Dr. R. H. Moseley, a distinguished physician, and a gentleman of high standing at Talladega, Ala., writes: I have practiced medicine thirty-five years; been troubled with bladder-disease for over twelve years; passed blood about every hour, day and night, for three years; have been treated by Drs. W. Stone, J. C. Nott, P. F. Eve, (all professors of medicine,) and many other physicians of less ability, aided by all I could do, with but temporary benefit; and after using your BETHESDA for three months, I am almost a sound man, and believe it will accomplish that which medical science so wholly failed to do—that of curing the worst case of cystitis [catarrh and chronic inflammation of the bladder] on record. Yours truly, R. H. MOSELEY, M. D., Dr. A. Hawley Heath's Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to take action on the proposed amendments to the constitution. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	62	Skins, bdls	83
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Moss, bales	15
Copper, bbls	14	Resin, bbls	509
Copper, cakes	172	Spirits Turp., bbls	90
Cotton, bales	892	Tar, bbls	208
Flour, bbls	6,040	Leather, sides	9,274
Meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	26
Meal, bags	120	Grease, pkgs	9
Wheat, bushels	39,640	Pork, pkgs	105
Corn, bushels	83,200	Cut-meats, pkgs	171
Oats, bushels	31,900	Lard, tcs	199
Eggs, bbls	1,449	Lard, kegs	50
Beans, bbls	220	Butter, pkgs	4,366
Hemp, bales	32	Cheese, pkgs	14,117
Tow, bales	12	Rice, pkgs	63
Flax, bales	117	Starch, pkgs	850
Hops, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds	206
Hides, No.	30	Tobacco, pkgs	747
Hides, bdls	673	Wool, bales	1,167
Skins, No.	44	Whisky, bbls	581

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—35 cases Tobacco, 54 tcs. Tobacco, 69 hhds. Tobacco, 204 pks. Tobacco, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bxs. Cheese, 488 bales Cotton, 1 case Guns, 150 pks. Butter.

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—23,018 bushels Corn, 44 pks. Fish Foots, 647 bbls. Tallow, 70 bbls. Fish-oil, 389 pks. Oil-cake, 47 logs Maple, 373 bxs. Cheese, 1,860 bbls. Flour, 16,070 bushels Wheat, 82 bales Hair, 150 tcs. Tallow, 100 puncheons Syrup.

By the bark Iphigenia, for Cork—23,679 bushels Corn.

By the bark Esio, for Rotterdam—33,454 bushels Wheat.

By the bark King Carl, for Antwerp—25,438 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Johann, for Bremen—6,892 bags Corn, 1,446 bags Wheat.

By the bark Candido, for Gloucester—22,469 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Hermann, for Bremen—250 tcs. Lard, 9,951 bxs. Cheese, 75 bxs. Preserves, 100 bxs. Bacon, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 49 pks. Butter, 74 bags Coffee, 8,789 bushels Rye, 10 cases Cigars, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Hams, 18 pks. Agricultural Implements, 152 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 43 bales Tobacco, 433 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam—10 bbls. Ashes, 10 bbls. Pork, 125 bbls. Beef, 39 bxs. Bacon, 200 bdls. Hides, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 8,471 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 6 pks. Machinery, 6,150 Staves, 350 hhds. Tallow.

By the schooner Ich Dien, for Bahia—300 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Guiseppe, for Gibraltar—6,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Ariadne, for Cronstadt—4,398 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Ida Lily, for Acapulco—960 tons Coal.

By the brig A. Mitchell, for Bahia, &c.—2,750 cases Petroleum, 383 bbls. Resin, 21 cases Domestics, 383 bbls. Flour, 100 kegs Crackers, 54 bxs. Drugs, 25 kegs Lard, 20 cases Firearms.

By the ship W. J. Lewis, for Falmouth—5,490 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $6 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Quiet, but firm; quotations as before; 4,500 bags Rio, by the Maggie Gray, have been deducted from the stock at Baltimore.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales, 300 bales—all to spinners. For forward delivery a livelier trade has been reported, but, under more liberal offerings, prices have declined 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. from the final quotations of yesterday, closing, however, rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were last evening, and 15,600 bales to-day,) and 200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16½c.; August, 16 27-32c.; September, 16 31-32c.; October, 16⅝c.@16 25-32c.; November, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; December, 16 17-32. The receipts at this port to-day were 892 bales, including 1 bale from Norfolk, 681 bales from Charleston, 129 bales from Savannah, and 81 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,519 bales, and thus far this week 6,790 bales, against 5,525 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,731,153 bales, against 3,507,300 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 5,271 bales; to the Continent, 351 bales; stock in New-York, 120,967 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 224,623 bales.

The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 7-16	16 7-16
Low Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛

EGGS—Have been in fairly active demand, within the range of 19c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 21c.@22c. for good to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, and generally quoted a shade steadier in price, though, in instances, odd lots have been closed out at concessions. The main inquiry has been for Superfine, regular shipping Extras, and medium trade Extras. The better grades have been moving rather moderately. The sales since our last have been 14,950 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 05 for standard to fair; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15, and $6 30@$6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been about 7,600 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, mainly for the English markets, but partly for the West Indies and South America....Southern Flour steady; sales, 930 bbls., in lots....Rye Flour firm and wanted; 450 bbls. sold, mostly at $5 70@$6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal less active at unchanged prices. Sales, 700 bbls., mostly in job lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer on a reduced offering of most kinds in view of the very light arrivals. The demand has been moderately active, chiefly for export. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 37@$1 39 for No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for small lots of very choice, chiefly at $1 37@$1 37½ for Minnesota, lines or boat-loads, and closing firmly at $1 37½ for prime boat-loads; $1 36@$1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (which was quite scarce;) $1 29@$1 32½ for poor to choice No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32 for car lots; $1 26@$1 37 for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 38 for White Spring, mostly at $1 38 for export; $1 30@$1 35 for Red and Amber Western, mainly at $1 34 for ordinary Amber and $1 30 for Red; $1 45@$1 48 for White Western..Corn has been in brisk request, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 281,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 76½c.@77c. for sailing vessel stock; 76½c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 80c.@84c. for White do....Rye, Barley, and Malt nominally unchanged....Oats have been more active and quoted higher, closing firmly; sales have been reported of 77,500 bushels at 58c.@61½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for prime boat-loads, and 62½c.@66c. for White do., mainly at 64c.@66c. for fair to strictly prime....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....The export clearances hence of domestic produce since June 27, include 46,674 bbls. Flour, 1,544,682 bushels Wheat, 984,253 bushels Corn, 37,609 bushels Rye, 527 pks. Pork, 592 pks. Beef, 5,775 bxs. Bacon, 81,433 bxs. Cheese, 3,503 pks. Lard, 1,965 pks. Butter, 684 pks. Tallow, 11,441 pks. Oil-cake, 2,389 hhds. Tobacco, and 2,552 bales Cotton.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and quoted steady in price; sales, 2,045 dry Entre Rios, 1,550 dry Truxillo, 400 dry Matamoras, 300 dry Mexican, 500 dry Galveston, and 267 wet-salted Texas on private terms. We quote: Dry Hides thus—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 28 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25¾c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 22c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs. 20c.@21c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c., all gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 28c., currency, selected: Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 20½@21c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 20 to 25 lbs., 22c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 22½c., Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs, 18c.; Maranhan, 25 to 28 lbs., 15c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Maracaibo, 30 to 33 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 26 to 30 lbs., 15c. gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 19c.@19½c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c.@16c. currency, as they run; Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lbs., 12½c.; California, 45 to 50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lbs., 11c.; New-Orleans City, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold selected; Texas pulled and packer, 60 to 80 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas knife, 50 to 80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; Southern, 20 to 50 lbs., 9½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 10¼c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9¼c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta City Slaughter, 10 lbs., 17c.; Calcutta City Slaughter, 13 to 15 lbs., 16c.; Calcutta City Dead Green, 9 to 10 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta City Buffalo, 13 to 22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold.

HOPS—Have been comparatively quiet, but quoted steady, including American, new, good to choice, 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 25c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for most desirable grades of stock, and prices have been generally well maintained, though in instances, slight concessions have been made, with a view to closing out some old consignments and settling up accounts. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c., poor do. 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Crop Slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails to-day for desirable qualities for trade and refining purposes, and with comparatively limited offerings prices have been quoted firm. Sales 592 hhds. and 15 bbls. Antigua on private terms; 259 hhds. and 20 tcs. Sagua on private terms, quoted at 41c.@41½c.; 30 hhds. Havana at 40c. And in a jobbing way, 170 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and English Island within our range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and heavy at $2@$2 10 for common to good strained....Tar dull at former rates....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak at 35c.@35½c.; sales, 100 bbls. at 35c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 5c. in bulk and 9c. in shipping order....Refined has been more active, but rather less firm; sales, 14,000 bbls. July deliveries at 12⅛c.@12½c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 12⅜c. in dull market....Refined, in cases, 17c....Naphtha, 7¼c.@7⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted higher, with a good demand noted, largely speculative, closing buoyantly. Sales for early delivery embrace 300 bbls. Western Mess at $19@$19 20; 250 bbls. Prime Mess at $17 50@$18; 300 bbls. Extra Prime at $17 25@$17 50. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 750 bbls. July options, at $19, subsequently quoted at $19 12½; 4,250 bbls. August, at $19@$19 25, closing at $19 25, and 500 bbls. September, at $19 20; subsequently held higher....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞....Cut-meats firm, with City of ready sale, and Western scarce and nominal. Sales 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 9¼c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c., and 1,500 Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c....Bacon quiet at about former rates; sales 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c., with Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c., ⅌ lb....Lard has been quite actively sought after, but has been somewhat variable as to prices, closing, however, with much more firmness, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. choice Western Steam at 12c., closing at 11¾c.@11 13-16c. for full lots of contract stock; 100 tcs. fair to choice new do. at 11⅜c.@11¾c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 12½c.; 275 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; and small lots of Refined at 12⅛c.@12¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., August options, at 11⅞c., closing at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c.; 3,000 tcs., September, at 12c.@12 1-16c., closing at 12 1-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef quiet and unchanged as to values....A fair inquiry has been noted for Butter, on a generally firm basis as to values. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and nearby products; 15c.@21c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in comparatively liberal supply and quite moderate demand, at drooping rates, shippers operating very reservedly. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 12c.@13½c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand at generally steady prices. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c. currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 34c.@38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather less actively sought after, yet quoted steady. The offerings of desirable goods have been moderate. Sales have been to-day of 1,741 hhds., 27 bbls., and 836 bxs., including 300 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.; 363 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 536 bxs. Clayed, low grade, at 8c.; 31 hhds. good common Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 918 hhds. and 27 bbls. Guadaloupe at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; 69 hhds. and 300 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c., and 60 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. Also, 300 hhds. Refining Cuba, (sold some time since, but not previously made public) on private terms. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅛c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more demand at about former prices. Sales, 320,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good....Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Western sold at 13½c.@13⅝c.; fancy City quoted as high as 13⅞c.@14c.

TEAS—Have been more sought after at firm rates; sales, 3,250 half-chests Green, 1,800 half-chests Oolong, and 2,100 half-chests new Japan within our range. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted firm at 99c.; sales, 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported in the Grain line, but at rather easier rates. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in rather more request at about steady figures. Market otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 470 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted at 5-16d.@11-32d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 650 bxs. Cheese and 150 pks. Butter at 50s.; 25 tons Salted Hides at 40s.; 600 bxs. Starch at 20s., measurement. Also, a German bark, 431 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Residuum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. And a British ship, 1,255 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 55s.; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 125 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Belfast, an American bark, with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 6s. 4½d., and £10 gratuity, with short lay-days. Also an American bark, 1,095 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 435 bales Cotton at ½c. ⅌ lb.; 8,800 bushels Rye, and 8,600 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 350 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 450 pks. Merchandise, at current rates. Also a German ship, 1,275 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, a British bark, 582 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; also a British bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, with option of Rotterdam....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, at 31s. 3d. ⅌ ton; also a British bark, 779 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin or Danzic, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, direct, a British bark, 555 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 500 cases Seed Leaf Tobacco at 15c.; and 1,000 cases Petroleum at 22c.: also an American brig, 450 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Lisbon, an American brig, 390 tons, hence, with Wheat in bags, on private terms....For Genoa, an American brig, 416 tons, with a full cargo of Maryland Tobacco, at 30s....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 372 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. and £10 gratuity; and a Norwegian bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, 137 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at equal to about 32½c.@35c. ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $18 gold....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 463 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $18 50....For a port north of Hatteras, an American brig, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at $3....For New-York, a British bark, 410 tons, and an American bark, 509 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5 25 and $5.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were consummated at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 8, all under Supreme Court orders in foreclosure:

By Wm. Kennelly, Messrs. M. J. McKenna and R. F. Farrell, Referees, one three-story and basement and Philadelphia-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 183 feet west of Second avenue; sold for $7,750. Similar house and lot on One Hundred and Fourth street, adjoining, $7,650; seven similar houses and lots, adjoining, $7,550 each, and one similar house and lot, adjoining, sold for $7,350. Purchaser of the ten houses and lots, S. T. Meyer, the owner of two mortgages on the property.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, two three-story brick houses, each 16 by 40, with lots 98.9 feet deep, Nos. 315 and 319 East Thirty-third street, north side, 195 and 227 feet east of Second avenue; sold together for $23,300 to Catherine C. Woolsey.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. L. Smidt, Esq., Referee, one three story and basement brick-front house, with lot 20.6 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 177.6 feet east of Avenue A; sold for $8,925, to Frederick Bill, two mortgages.

All the above property sold low. The legal sale by James M. Miller of a lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery was adjourned to the 15th inst. No other business was transacted. Reports of the sales held at Tenafly and Plainfield, N. J., by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, and at Long Branch by E. C. Clark & Co., will be made to-morrow if the same are received.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 64 by 98.9, (irregular, the rear line being 23 feet,) with improvements, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of 12 lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 106, No. 192 Second street, north side, 152.7 feet west of Avenue B. Also, public auction sale of a lease of the coal yard No. 233 West Nineteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, now occupied by A. Turnbull & Co. Term of lease five years, at a ground rent of $800 per annum.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.1 feet north of Canal street, embracing a lot 32.4 by 77.6, with improvements thereon.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front-house and lot on East 104th st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.10	$7,750
1 three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front-house and lot on East 104th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above lot, same size	7,650
7 three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front-houses and lots on East 104th st., n. s., 216 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above lots, each same size, $7,550 each	52,850
1 three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front-house and lot on East 104th st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above lots, same size	7,350

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 315 and 319 East 33d st., n. s., 195 and 227 ft. e. of 2d av., lots each 16x98.9, houses 40 ft. deep, sold together	$23,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick-front-house and lot on East 119th st., n. s., 177.6 ft. east of Avenue A, lot 20.6x100.10	$8,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 7.

Bulkhead in front of premises on South st., n. s., about 177.3 ft. e. of Pike st., 41.8 ft. front; also, Pier No. 42 East River, water rights, &c., all interest of the late Wm. W. DeForest in above property	$10,000
Lawrence st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 9th av., 110x50.11x97.9, gore	875
Monroe st., n. s., 62.8 ft. e. of Pike st., 22x71.11, except strip of s. w. corner, rear, 4.7x29.3 (alley forming part of lot)	13,500
Monroe st., n. s., (Nos. 57, 59, 61,) 51x100	20,000
William st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania	700
32d st., n. s., 143.3 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.4x98.9	11,[illegible]25
32d st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.4x98.9	11,000
105th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11	[illegible]00
112th st., s. s., 114.7 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11	12,[illegible]00
113th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	[illegible]00
Same property	[illegible]00
114th st., s. s., 211.3 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x100.11	13,000
126th st., centre line, now closed, 300 ft. w. of 9th av., runs n. 13.3 ft., thence n. 33.5 ft., to s. w. s. Lawrence st., thence s. e. along st. 20.5 ft., thence s. w. 37.5 ft., thence w. 17 ft.	290
Avenue C, No. 72, e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of 5th st., 18x75.3; 3d st., No. 300, s. s., 138.2 ft. w. Avenue D, 22.7x106	700
Concord av., s. e. corner Cliff st., 26.2x100, Morrisania	4,300
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 73d st., 22.2x93, ½ part	27,500
Willard av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x200, Morrisania	1,100
2d av., No. 572, w. s., 90.6 ft. n. of 31st st., 16.5x100	12,200
3d av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x95	33,500

LEASE RECORDED.

23d st., Nos. 216 to 226 West, inclusive, 9 years, per year	$56,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house on the north side of 22d st., just east of Broadway, the residence of a gentleman soon to leave for Europe. This house is one of the most desirable in the City, being thirty-four feet wide, (called a three-quarter; that is to say, nearly three-quarters of fifty feet;) this house can be bought at a bargain, with or without the costly furniture, mostly European, Japanese, &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP!—No. 18 East 57th st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 58th st.; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession immediately; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.
Ladies shown every courtesy.
Maps and free tickets at
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

A BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY situated on the bank of Saugatuck River, town of Westport, Fairfield County, Conn., forty-five miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot, consisting of about twenty-five acres of land, forty rods front on river, rising as it goes back; spot for house is very high, and splendid view; deep water, good fishing, sailing, first-class neighborhood, &c., &c. F. L. HEDENBERG, Saugatuck Post Office, Fairfield County, Conn.

AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM AT PRINCETON—145 acres; large mansion, twenty-two rooms; steam heater, all conveniences; ample barns, stables, graneries; farmer's cottage; fine shade, abundance fruit; price low. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st. about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, A FURNISHED house with modern improvements, till May 1, 1875, on Jersey Central or Morris and Essex Road. State terms, &c., and address H. A. W., No. 31 Maiden lane, New-York.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE between Lexington and 7th avs., and 34th and 55th sts.; price not above $35,000. Send description to E. S., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, AN EIGHTEEN or twenty foot four story, brown-stone, high stoop, from 48th to 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Owners answer. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a sinking fund for their retirement. The act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION bondholders of the SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY: The undersigned announce that a decree of foreclosure directing a sale of the road has been granted by the United States District Court. Bondholders who have signed the agreement of Dec. 4, 1873, are notified to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons, together with an assessment of $5 50 per bond, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next, for which negotiable receipts will be issued. Either of the undersigned will send explanatory circulars to parties requesting it, who have not yet signed the agreement: CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.; GEORGE P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.; JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York; H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York, Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1874.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDS.

A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair Railway Company will be held at the office of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, No. 111 Liberty st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 2 P. M.
MARCUS L. WARD,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

SEALED OFFERS FOR THE SALE OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, amounting to $50,000, will be received at the office of J. W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad st., and opened on the 15th of July, at noon.
E. D. MORGAN,
JOS SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

Due in 1,900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

New-York City 7 per Cent. Stock

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.
E. B. CHILD, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1874.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is now payable at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.
WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of this company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 275 WEST 23D ST, NEAR 8TH AV.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
PAYABLE JULY 20.

This institution, which contains among its Trustees leading citizens of the West Side, is managed UPON STRICTLY ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES, and is one of the safest banks for the deposits of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Its business has increased fourfold during the past twelve months. Money deposited or drawn at any time. Accounts opened for any amount, and drawn against by check when desired. The only bank up-town open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. All moneys deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts sold on the Royal Bank of Ireland.
ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st.,
NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 20, 1874.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July, will draw INTEREST from July 1.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $361,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-seventh Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of July.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHODES, } Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., a large number of superior servants of all nationalities, and is prepared to furnish all private families, hotels, Summer boarding-houses, and all others.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants for all capacities constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

A WELL EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement as companion to a lady traveling to Europe, or as teacher. Address E. L., No. 66 Fountain st., Providence, R. I.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A NEAT, respectable German Protestant girl, who is a thoroughly capable chamber-maid; is also fond and careful of children, and a nice family seamstress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A VERY NEAT YOUNG Swede for chamber-work; has good references; is obliging, good tempered, and willing to lend a hand; is a neat seamstress, and can use a machine; willing to be useful, and wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT, tidy young girl to take charge of children, do chamber-work, and make herself useful; is a good plain family seamstress; best recommendations; lady to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, French and German Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy young girl, who is neat and tidy with her work, and can do washing and ironing well; will go in a hotel or Summer house, if desired; will give best references for honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IN City or country, by a smart, active young woman, as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do general housework; is willing and obliging and capable of her work. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; has lived in the best families in the City; has the best of testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 34 Vandam st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or would do fine washing; very best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 145 East 35th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO English Protestant girls, who have lived together, and wish to take the work of a house between them; have references; one a good cook; the other chamber-maid, &c.; good laundress; wages moderate; City or country, but the latter preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND very respectable young woman as cook and laundress; is a good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a thorough laundress; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, about thirty; is a first-class cook for private families, Summer or boarding-houses, hotels, &c.; highly respectable; country or City; has lived in the very best families; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new institute, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who understands her business in all branches; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has no objection to the country; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A private family or Summer hotel; is thoroughly efficient and orderly; not afraid of work; will go with or without a kitchen-maid; best reference. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and intelligent servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter, and willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, sisters; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other to do house-work; twenty-one months' reference. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER IN City or country; has excellent City references; is an excellent meat and pastry cook and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 359 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands, French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience as first-class cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; has best of reference; is perfectly temperate and capable of filling a difficult or responsible situation; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A colored woman; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; is very civil; obliging disposition; has satisfactory recommendations; is ready for a place in City or country—any distance. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart Welch girl who will cook, wash, and iron, or take a laundress' place; is a very capable girl; neat, and strictly temperate; can work for a large family and get breakfast; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing; good baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 223 10th av., corner 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PROFESSED cook. Call for two days at No. 240 East 27th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands care of milk, &c., and willing to go to any part of the country; good reference; would not object to care for children. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who understands her business in all branches; can do plain cooking, and is a nice washer and ironer, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

J. W. CARPENTER,
Supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic
Servants of all kinds,
At No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, tidy, capable, and neat, as laundress, or chamber-maid, or both; is a very desirable servant, and will make wages less an object than a permanent place in a respectable family; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest style; good reference; fluting done by hand or machine. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would attend an invalid; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; NEAT, obliging, and good-tempered, as nurse or chamber-maid that will be permanent; has best private City reference, and would prefer the country, any part. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable English girl, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; best references. Call on or address E. J. H., grocery store, No. 189 South 3d st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; A THOROughly competent and experienced Protestant woman; satisfaction given. Call or address by note for one week at No. 247 Front st., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; competent to teach grown children; reliable; trustworthy references. Call at No. 425 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, a few engagements; references from best doctors and ladies of high standing. Call or address Nurse, No. 325 7th av., above 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of growing children or travel to Europe with a family; is accustomed to traveling, and is not sea-sick. Call at No. 308 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; understands taking care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 400 West 48th st., near 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl, as experienced nurse, for the country. Call at No. 178 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEWLY arrived French nurse and seamstress; is a very good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call at 200 East 16th st.

THE FRENCH OFFICE, FROM NO. 405 5th av. and No. 68 West 37th st., has been definitely transferred to No. 1,233 Broadway. In it the families will find, as in the past, the most selected help of all nationalities, male and female. French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very capable American Protestant girl, who is very neat and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS—FIRST-CLASS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, and very competent girl, aged twenty; lived two years in her last place, uptown; is highly recommended. Call at No. 69 6th av.

WASHING, IRONING, AND FLUTING—OR will go out by the day; reference given if required. Apply at No. 39 Lewis st., third floor.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverley place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Englishman; is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this country; will make himself generally useful and will take great care of everything put under his charge; no objection to City or country. Call or address for two days English Coachman, private stables, No. 152 West 24th st.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN, &c.—HOUSEwork, &c., by a man and wife, aged twenty-eight, no children; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a young man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses; is a good plain gardener, and can milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man of sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands the proper care of all things connected with the business; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Address J. G., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no children; no objection to the country; has long experience and understands his various duties perfectly; can bring good recommendations. Call or address J. D., No. 116 East 28th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, (married,) who thoroughly understands his business; excellent references, which will give satisfaction. Address for two days J. D., No. 324 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; can milk; can take care of a gentlemen's place; thoroughly understands his business; two years' unexceptionable references from his last place. Address K., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR PORTER.—BY A single young man, where he can make himself useful; has the best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability, &c. Address J. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A COMpetent and careful coachman. Apply at No 54 William st., third floor, or No. 212 West 59th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; is a first-class gardener and florist; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address H. S., Fordham Post Office, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, AGED twenty-two years; speaks fair English; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do farm-work and gardening, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG ITALIAN MAN AS VALET to gentleman or young boys; speaks several languages and has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN and wife (Protestants, with no children,) as thorough cook and waiter in a private family, or would wait upon an invalid gentleman; no objection to any part of the country if together; wages not the object, but a home; is highly recommended, as references will show. Address for three days P. C., No. 136 East 12th st., near 3d av., in basement.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXperienced man as first-class waiter, or would engage as footman and waiter; best City reference for many years from former employers. Address Waiter, Box No. 68 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; IS AN EFFICIENT waiter in every particular; has best references from his last place; disengaged on account of family leaving for Europe. Can be seen at No. 945 Broadway, fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMANUENSIS AND READER. ONLY gentlemen of liberal education need apply. State amount of salary expected. The applicant that gives the most pertinent information respecting himself will be preferred. Address Box No. 329 Post Office for ten days.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..............Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..............Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..............Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

STEAMER WASHINGTON FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 11, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Sat'day..July 11	Victoria, Saturday..July 25
Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	India, Wednesday...July 29
Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day..July 22	Australia, Wed'day..Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M.
Greece..July 18, 9:30 A. M. Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..............Aug. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..............$120
Second cabin..............72
Steerage..............30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..............July 17
ATLAS..............Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..............July 9
ANDES..............July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, July 11. Freight and way passengers only.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA..............July 11
ALASKA..............July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 11.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..............July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..............July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..............July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..............July 23

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C S B Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th.....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th..3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...4:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th.......9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th.......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th....11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th....7:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 9, at 12 M. at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, lease and fixtures of the well-known coal-yard of A. Turnbull & Co., No. 235 West 19th st. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 35 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

6:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

I beg to announce that having constructed a self-acting machine, (a perpetual motion,) on which I have been working fourteen years, I at last have brought it to a degree of perfection that has been pronounced by mechanics a marvel of ingenuity, and leads me to believe that this difficult problem at last has been solved.

Lacking funds to carry out the design, I am desirous of finding a party who, after examining the drawings, would be willing to advance enough to complete a model of the machine.

Further information from

J. F. BECK,
No. 224 3d st., basement.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For Merchants, Manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: J. H. Crane, President Manhattan Brass Company; Wentworth & Co., Woolen's Commission, No. 64 Worth st., &c.

GRIGGS & CARLTON,
Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America." Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors. Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

NOW OPEN.

M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.

W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1.

JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—House delightfully located on the Heights, overlooking the village and surrounding country; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board. For particulars, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., or address A., Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT KATONAH, ONE AND A half hours, via Harlem Railroad; large house, charming walks and drives; croquet lawn; fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Refers to HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

AT CATSKILL.—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE furnished with board in a private family; location is excellent; plenty of shade; accommodation first-class. For further particulars apply to W. KENNEDY, Cosmopolitan Hotel, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. to-day.

BOARD AT REDDING, CONN.

Good board for a family of six or eight persons; pleasant location, fine scenery. Address

S. B., Redding Ridge, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MACGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A beautiful first-class farm at Peekskill; good table, large rooms, best of accommodations; terms, $7 and $8 a week, children less. Particulars of

MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT CATSKILL.—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE FURNISHED with board in a private family; locat on excellent; plenty of shade; accommodation first-class. For particulars apply to W. KENNEDY, Occidental Hotel, from 9 to 3 o'clock to-day, or address Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD MAY BE HAD ONE HOUR AND A half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; convenient to depot; very healthy; terms, $7 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 43 New-Providence, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARD AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON. —Location, rooms, and table first class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

LARGE, AIRY, DESIRABLE ROOMS AT a beautiful private residence, Stamford, Conn., on the water; well shaded grounds and stabling; terms moderate. Address or inquire for Mrs. RIANHARD.

WAGNER MANSION, AT BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, ten miles from depot.—A nice private house; good fare; $7 per week. WALTER VAN VALKENBURGH, Westkill, Lexington, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, ADULTS, CAN find elegant rooms, generous board, river views, large grounds, &c., by addressing Lock Box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

BOARD WANTED.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED ON OR about 1st August; must be between 6th and Madison avs., and 30th and 45th sts. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, BOARD and comfortable room, with a cultivated American private family. Address Dr. G., Post Office Box No. 658.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to

W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated, New-York, July 1, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

AN EXCELLENT BAY HORSE—15½ HANDS high; fine action, perfectly kind and sound; seven years old; a free traveler; very suitable for a family or doctor's horse; will stand without tying, and a lady can drive him with safety; price low, as the owner is about to leave the City. Apply at No. 181 5th av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN Sheets, Lap Dusters, Summer Woolen Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Halters, &c.—My harnesses are hand-made, and of the best material, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—VERY LOW, TWO fine new light single harnesses; also, fine light double harness, and splendid new carriage harness, English style; all first-class harness. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

ALDERNEY STOCK.—ONE COW AND TWO heifers, very fine; will be sold reasonable. NOAH CLAPP, Hoboken av., fourth house from five corners, Jersey City Heights.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

$16 TO $18 PER WEEK FOR FIRST-CLASS board and large, well furnished, airy rooms, accommodating two or three persons, in a neat, cosey private house; all improvements; bath, hot and cold water, &c.; a few table and transient boarders will receive good attendance at No. 96 East 10th st., where all the comforts of a home can be found. Call and see before going elsewhere.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own magnificent house, elegantly furnished, would accommodate single gentlemen with or without board; terms moderate; references required. No. 201 2d av.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

TWO ROOMS NEWLY PAINTED AND furnished, having all conveniences, to let, with board, either together or separately, at 67 West 19th st.; very eligible location; terms moderate.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.

W. C. PALMER.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for permanent and transient parties, at Summer prices; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—A PLEASANT front room, on the second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also hall rooms. Terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms belonging to permanent boarders can be had transiently, with board; moderate prices; also, one family room permanently.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 107 VARICK ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE ladies or gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, with or without board.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL of the the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.

V. DABNEY.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY OPENS Sept. 9, 1874. A new gymnasium. $400 per annum.

COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING drawing to classes of eight pupils; terms moderate. Call for circulars at No. 161 East 78th st., and select your course.

EDW. C. MILLER, Architect.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y. —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

THE ENSUING YEAR OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR FOUR YOUNG LADIES WHO have received the Baccalaureate Degree, situations to teach English, Mathematics, Sciences, Latin, French, German, Drawing, and Music; salary $350 and home. Address ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED teacher, competent to teach the highest French classes, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Special care to conversation. Address MADAME, No. 348 West 31st st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited. RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD GRAND CONCERT

at the SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, at 4 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents.

The SCHUETZEN PARK can be conveniently reached by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad from Chambers Street Ferry at 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; from Twenty-third Street Ferry at 1:15 and 2:45 P. M. Fare, 15 cents.

Union Hill extra horse-cars leave every ten minutes from the ferry at Hoboken.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ALL THE GREAT RACES AT EACH EXHIBITION.
Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras.

On and after MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.

A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DRAMA OF IVANHOE,
With its new Scenery, Dresses, &c.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15,
FAUSTUS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE BIBLE REGAINED, AND THE GOD OF THE BIBLE OURS; OR, THE SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH IN OUTLINE. By Rev. SAMUEL LEE. 12mo. Cloth. $1 50.

The author of this work has endeavored to present a suggestive rather than an exhaustive treatise, believing that most men prefer to do thinking in detail themselves.

THE COLUMBIAN SPEAKER. Consisting of Choice and Animated Pieces for Declamation and Reading. Selected and adapted by LOOMIS J. CAMPBELL, and OREN ROOT, Jr. 16mo. Cloth. 75 cents.

To be followed by other books, each complete in itself, graduated to the capacities of the various classes of pupils and students.

THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER. Being Selections in Prose and Poetry, Serious, Humorous, Pathetic, Patriotic, and Dramatic, for Readings and Recitations. Edited by GEORGE M. BAKER. No. 1. 16mo. 50 cents.

EULOGY ON CHARLES SUMNER. By Hon. CARL SCHURZ. Delivered at Boston. Crown 8vo. Uniform with Sumner's Works. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.

For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2.

CHAS. P. McFADDIN,
General Ticket Agent.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC of the Orangemen of New-York and Brooklyn.—The first-class steamer Wm. Cook and barges will leave on the morning of the 13th inst. for Iona Isle, on the Hudson: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M.; 24th st., North River, 8 A. M.; 125th st., North River, 9 A. M., sharp. Tickets admitting gent and lady, $1. Extra ladies' tickets, 50 cents each.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eaglewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs *to* let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRACTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHEAP GOODS.—LAWNS, 8C., 10C.; LINEN Drills, 12c.; Mattings, Carpets. No. 371 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..............Manager

MONDAY EVENING, July 6, until further notice, GRAND COMBINATION OF DRAMA AND VARIETY.

Wm. Marden, George France, and Charley Shay. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained dogs. Young America, the wonder, in his posturing. Frank Jones in three variety acts. Charley Shay, the necromancer. Frank Gibbons, the Aerial King. Two farces—HOUSE DOG and MY FELLOW CLERK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	J. P. KILBOURNE
RENEWED SUCCESS.	
EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The young actor,	J. P. KILBOURNE
M. J. P. KILBOURNE,	in McClosky's new
in Chas. Foster's new	sensation of
sensation of the	DARING DICK,
SWAMP ANGELS.	THE DETECTIVE.

MONDAY, July 13, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD in McClosky's sensation of POMP, OR, AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

ORANGEMEN.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ARE hereby requested to assemble at hall, No. 453 4th av., New-York, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8:30 A. M. sharp, for the purpose of celebrating our annual anniversary by attending divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. By order of the Committee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, }
ADOLPH LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, }

f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, } Executors, &c.
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, }

f5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, }

mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.

ja15-law6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-law6mTh

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Anson B. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874.

E. DEMING, Assignee.

ULMAN, REMINGTON & PORTER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. jy9-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

jy9-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LOUIS L. TODD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

je25-law3wTh* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ELMORE M. CLARK, REBECCA Dunlap, and William H. Dunlap, Plaintiffs, against S. D. BURBANK and G. M. BURBANK, Defendants. —Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of February, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of June, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

je11-law6wTh No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Stocks yesterday were dull, and but little business was transacted. The brokers, in lieu of more profitable occupation, devoted themselves to the manufacture of canards. The great success of the day in this line of merriment was achieved by an ingenious individual, who circulated the following as the very latest list of the new Erie Directory: S. L. Barlow, Jake Rubino, Whitelaw Reid, Jay Gould, Abraham Dispecker, W. B. Duncan, Daniel Drew, Richard Schell, John Morrissey, Jay Cooke, Henry Bergh, Thomas Warner, John Poud.r, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Edward Payson Weston, and James Gordon Bennett.

The bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa met yesterday at No. 32 Wall street. The object of the meeting was to devise a proper course of action to be pursued in view of the default of the company in the payment of the scrip interest due July 1. It was determined to appoint a committee to act in concert with a committee appointed some time ago in Boston by the holders of bonds resident in that city, the understanding being that the joint committee should do all in their power to protect the interests of the holders of all classes of securities of the road. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when the committee will be appointed.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The Committee of the Grain Receivers of the Produce Exchange, and the agents of the leading railroad companies who have been in counsel for some time past relative to the new system to be adopted in the grain trade, known as grading grain, have finally decided upon a course of operations, and have agreed to a number of rules to govern the trade. These new rules will not go into operation until they are confirmed by the Board of Managers of the Exchange and the directors of the railroad companies interested. The rules are very voluminous, and provide for every contingency that may arise. The new system provides that all grain received by railroad shall be inspected, weighed, and graded on the track by inspectors appointed for that purpose. To facilitate the delivery of grain from cars the railroad companies are permitted to put together in boats, without regard to ownership, any grain of the same grade. Negotiable receipts can be issued by the railroad companies to the owners of the grain. Consignees shall pay freight upon track scale weights, and the railroad companies shall have the right to withhold certificates until all accrued charges are paid. This system, it is thought, will greatly facilitate the grain trade at this port, and most of the merchants interested have expressed their unqualified approval.

HEAVY DEFALCATION—A BROKER'S FIRM PLUNDERED OF $33,000—ARREST OF THE CASHIER.

For some months past the firm of Merrill, Tilney & Co. have suspected that they were being robbed, but trusting to the honor of their employes failed to make any thorough investigation into their affairs. During the past few days, however, their suspicions assumed a more definite shape, and they fixed on their Cashier, Thomas J. Mason, as the probable culprit. Mason is a young man thirty years old, residing with his wife and four children in Newark, N. J. The members of the firm consulted with Mr. John B. Norris, Chairman of the Stock Exchange Law Committee, and that gentleman called in the services of Detective Thomas Sampson, of Central Office. Detective Sampson, on consulting with the firm, arrested Mason. The prisoner, on being arrested, at once admitted that he had taken $8,000 from the funds of the firm and lost it in gold speculations in Wall street. A subsequent examination of the books of the firm showed a deficit of $25,000. This is also supposed to have been caused by Mason speculating in real estate at Bayonne, N. J., in the hope of making good the $8,000 he had lost on the street. The prisoner was locked up at Head-quarters, and will be brought before Justice Flammer at the Tombs to-day.

PROPOSED NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

It is stated that three of the leading railroad companies running the principal trunk roads from the Atlantic sea-board to the West (exclusive of the New-York Central) intend to build telegraph lines over their roads, and the roads they control, for a new telegraph company. The railroads are to have the use of the lines, and in return will stipulate to keep them in repair. The instrument to be used is that of the Automatic Company.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF MOWING-MACHINES.

Quite an exciting trial of mowing-machines took place yesterday, under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, at the farm of Mr. J. D. Powell, near the station at Unionville, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. There was a large gathering of the well-to-do farmers of Westchester County, especially from the upper section. Among those present were noticed Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Ex-Supervisor James Wood, Dr. Hexamer, Dr. Scribner, Bernard Travis, Robert M. Knapp, and J. C. Miller.

Five mowing-machines were entered for competition, as follows: Thaddeus Crane entered the Warrior, of Little Falls, N. Y.; Adolphus Reynolds entered the Eureka, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James Glass entered the Wood's Eagle, of Albany, N. Y.; Jarod D. Powell entered the Advance, of Williamsburg, N. Y.; R. Dutton entered the Dutton, of Yonkers, N. Y.

All the machines were perfectly new and fresh from their respective manufactories. After the lapse of about two hours, in putting them in running order, and making explanations in regard to their peculiar merits, to a deeply-interested audience, quarter-acre plots of grass were measured off, and the same were assigned to the respective competing machines. The judges declared the time occupied in cutting to be as follows: Warrior, 11¾ minutes; Dutton, 12 minutes; Eureka, 12¼ minutes; Advance, 13¾ minutes; Eagle, 14¼ minutes; but after taking the motive power employed and other circumstances into consideration, the judges awarded the first diploma to the Eureka, the second to the Advance, and decided that the other machines named were of a superior class, and worthy of honorable mention. The machines were tried upon grass and clover, mowing up hill and down, by the side of fences, over rough stony ground as well as on the smooth field, and the experiments were considered highly important and instructive. Only one lawn-mower was sent for trial, the Monitor, Barlow and Walker, of Sing Sing, which received much attention.

NINTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

A preliminary meeting was held last evening at the Ninth Regiment Armory, on Twenty-sixth street, for the purpose of organizing an association for rifle practice. Lieut. Col. Hitchcock presided. In calling the meeting to order he said he was very anxious that an association should be established for rifle practice, which would place them in a position to compete with any other regiment. In order to become good marksmen, he said it was indispensable that there should be a systematic course of practice maintained, and that habits of uniform steadiness and regularity should be cultivated. It was to effect this object that the new association was proposed, and he wished it to be distinctly understood that those who desired to become members should keep these facts before them. His intention was to try to carry the team of the Ninth Regiment to the front. After referring to the progress made by the men at the last match after thirty days' practice, he pointed out what might be expected after a regular course. About thirty members signified their intention to join the organization, and after appointing committees to draw up by-laws and for the nomination of officers, the meeting adjourned.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT NEWARK, N. J.

The opening festival at the new Schuetzen Park, at Newark, N. J., which was commenced by the Newark Schuetzen Corps on the Fourth of July, and continued on Monday and Tuesday, was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday. During the progress of the festival the grounds were visited by large numbers of interested spectators. On Monday the festivities were inaugurated by a grand procession of riflemen, in which a number of riflemen from abroad participated. At the close of the shooting contest, at the different targets yesterday, a number of valuable prizes were distributed to the successful marksmen. The festivities, last night, were closed by a Summer night's festival and ball.

A MEAN THIEF.

A few days since John Slevin induced Mrs. Ellen McGowan, of No. 10 Morris street, to take him in as a boarder, representing himself as a resident of Trenton, N. J., who had come over to spend "the Fourth," but had been robbed. He stated he was a liquor-dealer, and had written home for a remittance, which he daily expected. Mrs. McGowan was delighted with her boarder, and permitted him to have the run of the house. On Tuesday she went out, and left her keys in her trunk, when her gentlemanly boarder stole $93 in cash, with which he went on a glorious spree, during which he was arrested. Yesterday he was fully committed to answer.

THE HARDEN ESTATE.

Yesterday the alleged widow of Mr. George Harden was cross-examined at length by Mr. John E. Burrill. He then brought several witnesses to testify in rebuttal, among them Walker, the alleged husband of the administratrix. He contradicted the statements made by her, especially as to the fact of his visiting her while she was in Sing Sing. She had testified previously that she had not seen him from the time she went there, and that she believed he was dead. He said in the court yesterday that he had visited her there, and that he went to see her brother, William Steele, and also that he was with her after she left. He denied that he had ever been married before he married her. Two or three witnesses yet remain to be examined. It is expected that their testimony will be concluded at the next meeting of the court, on Tuesday next. The case will then be closed. It will be summed up on the 2d of September.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Last night the Committee on the East River Bridge of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met in the Common Council Chamber for the purpose of hearing the views of the citizens of Brooklyn on the propriety of binding the city to go on with the enterprise, as authorized by the provisions of the Bridge bill passed by the last Legislature. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Commissioner of Parks Stranahan, J. B. Robinson, Wm. C. Kingsley, Controller Schroeder, Harvey Farrington, Mayor Hunter, and Gen. Slocum. Alderman Platt, Chairman of the Bridge Committee, called the meeting to order, and invited those present to express their views. Mr. Harvey Farrington, in a long speech, opposed the bridge project as at present planned. He did not think it would assist the commerce of Brooklyn, and believed that many people were influenced in its favor by a mere foolish sentiment which prompted them to take pride in having a fine piece of masonry connecting the two cities. He thought that Brooklyn should not under any circumstances go on with the work without aid from New-York. Messrs. Marshall and Whiting were in favor of continuing the work. Mayor Hunter thought that the work should be continued by Brooklyn without respect to New-York, but he thought that as New-York had entered into the compact, she could not withdraw. Corporation Counsel De Witt stated that the construction of the bridge would of course add to the general indebtedness of the City, but citizens would not be taxed for the work during its progress. Bonds have been issued, and the interest would be payable by other bonds which the income from the completed bridge would pay when due. Messrs. Robinson and A. S. Barnes were in favor of continuing the work.

Alderman Richardson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council accept the terms of the third section of the bill recently passed by the Legislature.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred by said third section, as accepted by the foregoing resolution, we do hereby authorize the issue of $1,000,000 in each of the years of 1874 and 1875, to provide and pay said amount of money to the Directors of the said New-York Bridge Company, when the same shall have been appointed and the said Board of Directors shall have been constituted in the manner provided by the first section of the aforesaid act.

Resolved, That in accepting the provisions of the third section of the act referred to, and authorizing the aforesaid issue of bonds, we do so with the distinct intention that no portion of the money contributed by the City of Brookly shall be used by the Directors of said bridge company to purchase the right of any private stockholder of said company, but that said rights shall be paid for by the issue of the company's bonds therefor, payable at a time not more than ten years from the issue thereof, or sooner, at the option of the Directors, with the interest thereon payable annually.

The committee then went into executive session and adopted the resolutions.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics made up for their recent Philadelphia defeat yesterday, by administering to the Philadelphia Club one of the worst beatings they have sustained this season. Yesterday's was the fourth game between the clubs, and it was witnessed by about 500 persons. Play was commenced at 4 P. M. sharp, with the Atlantics at the bat, and Mr. John Remsen, of the Mutual Club, officiating as umpire. The Atlantics opened the game by scoring three runs, one of them being earned, which the Philadelphias offset by making and earning one. Each club scored a run in the second inning, the Philadelphias earning theirs. The Philadelphians by errors of Dehlman and Ferguson, and four good base hits, made three runs in the third inning, and took the lead, which they kept until the seventh, when the Atlantics again assumed the lead, which they increased during the rest of the game, winning a handsome victory by a score of 11 to 5. The fielding on the part of the Atlantics was not up to their usual standard, but their batting was tremendous. Farrow and Clack excelled in the field, while Booth, Dehlman, and Bond led at the bat. For the Philadelphias, Craver and Fulmer played their positions finely, and Mack and York were the best at the bat. The Umpire was strict and impartial. Appended is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	3	1	0	3	Eggler, c. f.	1	2	0	0
Booth, l. f.	2	4	3	0	Holdsw'th, 3d b.	0	2	4	3
Chapman, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Hicks, c.	0	1	3	0
Farrow, 2d b.	2	2	3	3	Craver, 2d b.	0	2	5	3
Bond, p.	0	2	0	2	York, l. f.	1	2	6	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	1	7	Radcliffe, r. f.	1	0	0	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	2	2	14	1	Mack, 1st b.	1	1	7	0
Clack, c. f.	1	1	2	0	Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	1	2
Knowdell, c.	0	2	4	0	Cummings, p.	0	1	1	2
Total	11	17	27	16	Total	5	12	27	10

RUNS EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	—11
Philadelphia	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 5

Umpire, Mr. John Remsen, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes.
First base by errors—Philadelphia 3 times, Atlantic 7 times.
Runs earned—Philadelphia, 2; Atlantic, 1.
Total wides pitched—By Cummings, 24; by Bond, 14.

Mutual vs. Philadelphia on the Union Grounds to-day.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A young man named Benjamin R. Buckwalter, residing at No. 116 East Thirtieth street, was yesterday held by Justice Sherwood to await the result of the pistol-shot wound received on Tuesday night by Hugh Kelly, an elderly gentleman, while sitting in the yard of his residence, No. 119 East Twenty-ninth street. The ball (which it is supposed was fired by Mr. Buckwalter, who at about that time shot at a cat on the fence in the rear of his house,) entered Mr. Kelly's thigh, passing upward, and as its lodgment has not been discovered a fatal result is feared....In the case of Ex-Officer Sheehy, charged, with another policeman of the Nineteenth Precinct, named O'Reilly, with committing a highway robbery on Henry Neubeck, a poor German rag-picker, a few weeks ago, was again called for examination. The complainant not appearing, the investigation was adjourned without date. It was stated by Mr. Nesbit, counsel for Sheehy, that no effort had been spared to secure the attendance of Neubeck, but without avail. The prevailing opinion is, however, that Neubeck has been tampered with. Sheehy was a short time since dismissed the force, and O'Reilly has fled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, the case of William Baker, a negro whitewasher, of No. 102 Greene street, charged with atrociously assaulting a little Italian flower girl eleven years old named Emelia Badinolli, at No. 38 Amity street, on the 22d of May, was resumed. The defense did not deny that the offense had been committed, but denied that the prisoner was the negro who had so offended. At 5:30 P. M., not having agreed to a verdict, the jury were discharged and the prisoner remanded.... George Meyers pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Gilly pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Otto Mentzer pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was committed to the House of Refuge.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE HIPPODROME.

The funeral of Mrs. Davis, who died from injuries received while riding in the hurdle-race at the Hippodrome a few days ago, took place yesterday from her residence. At 9 A. M. the body was borne to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated. A large number of Mr. Barnum's employes were present. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

THE DOG POUND.

Seventy-five of the dogs received at the dog pound on Monday were executed yesterday by the same method used on Saturday last. The operation was quite as successful as any former extermination, the dogs only surviving twelve minutes after their consignment to the tank. Fifty worthless-looking canines were impounded yesterday. The next execution takes place on Saturday morning, when all the animals taken in yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow will be killed, unless previously redeemed.

STABBING AFFRAY.

On the 4th inst. a row occurred at a picnic which was held at Crystal Park, in which a large number of pleasure-seekers participated. Andrew Kohlman and M. R. Steer, who up to the time of the quarrel had been the best of friends, disagreed, when the former stabbed the latter, inflicting severe wounds. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Kohlman was fully committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, the physician declining to give a certificate, stating Steer was not out of danger.

SNEAK THIEVES ON LONG ISLAND.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, while the family were at dinner, a female sneak-thief robbed the residence of Prof. Vienot, in Union Hall street, Jamaica. Mme. Vienot, thinking that she heard some one on the stairs, went into the hallway, where she encountered a German woman, rather shabbily dressed in black, and carrying a small satchel, who could apparently talk but little English, but who made a pretense that she had a little boy whom she desired to send to the Professor's school, and asked for a circular, which she received, and departed. Shortly afterward it was discovered that the visitor had been up stairs in Mme. Vienot's room and stolen from the bureau two watches, one gold and the other silver, valued at $125. A pair of gold bracelets, which also lay upon the bureau, were not taken, and $25 in greenbacks, which were in the upper drawer, were also left.

THE STEAM-BOAT LAW.

THE SEIZURE OF THE MEXICAN AND HAVANA LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

In regard to the seizure of certain vessels of the Mexican and Havana line by the Customs authorities for alleged repeated violations of the Steam-boat law, a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday called at the Custom-house and received the following statement. It will be seen that the violations complained of are of such a character as to justify, if the facts be as stated, the severest punishment of the offending company. The carriage of large quantities of petroleum in dangerous proximity to the furnaces on board a crowded steam-ship is an offense not only against the law, but the ordinary principles of humanity. The statement of the Government officers was substantially this:

By the act of Congress approved February 28, 1871, reorganizing the system of steam-boat inspection, it is provided in section 48 that "the inspectors of steam-boats shall state in every certificate granted to steamers carrying passengers, other than ferry-boats, the number of passengers of each class that any such steamer has accommodations for and can carry with prudence and safety; and it shall not be lawful to take on board of any such steamer a greater number of passengers than is so stated in the certificate as aforesaid." It is required also to have a copy of the certificate of inspection granted to every steamer exhibited in a conspicuous place on every such vessel, and copies of the law, so that the same may be open to public view and inspection, and the original certificate in each case is placed on record in the office of the Collector of Customs. Each steamer is required to have certain spaces for passengers, unobstructed by freight, also life-saving apparatus of suitable kind and quantity; and these provisions determine the number of passengers each steamer is permitted to carry. It is not at all optional with the owners or master of the vessel, nor discretionary with the inspector, how many passengers may be carried. Certain conditions must first be fulfilled; and with the safe-guards provided with much particularity, it is difficult to see how the law can be violated without culpable negligence or intention. Suit has recently been brought against the Mexican and Havana steamers owned by F. Alexandre & Sons, for violations of sections 4 and 48 of the law relating to steam vessels, on complaint of H. E. Abell, of the Customs service, and the law itself specially provides that for intentional or negligent omission on the part of certain officers to enforce its provisions the delinquent shall forfeit his office, and pay a fine of $100 for each offense. The latest case was made against the steamer City of New-York prior to her last clearance, for carrying an excess of passengers on two occasions, and the vessel was bonded in the sum of $3,400. The same steamer and three others of the line were previously libeled for carrying combustible cargo. The City of New-York was licensed to carry eighty-five first-class passengers and fifty-five crew, and the certificate of inspection granted last October describes the vessel as having forty state-rooms, supplied with space sufficient for that number of passengers, when not occupied by freight, besides the requisite life-saving apparatus, consisting of boats, life-preservers, and so forth. On one occasion the steamer brought 123 passengers, and on another 103, as per the official lists, thus violating the provisions of the license. Much discomfort is said to have occurred to passengers; and, in case of accident involving the abandonment of the ship, the boats would have been inadequate to rescue the passengers. Mr. Abell asserts that hardly any reasonable excuse can be offered, as the master of the steamer knew from his certificate that he was allowed to carry only eighty-five passengers; and although the steamer has six boats, which the law requires shall each be capable of carrying thirty persons, it is said by competent judges that some of them are not seaworthy.

The explanation offered in the instance when the steamer brought 103 passengers, is that there were twenty-four Consuls' men, or shipwrecked sailors, sent home by order of the American and German Consuls; besides, there were several children. But it is not contended that any compulsion rendered a violation of the Steam-boat law possible; and the lives of shipwrecked sailors and children deserve as much consideration and protection as those of other persons, and the law makes no distinction. On the occasion when the larger number of passengers were carried no such excuse even could apply, and the facts connected therewith show a loose regard for law. One offense might be overlooked, but the second admits of no appeal on the score of oversight or ignorance. In the matters relating to the carrying of explosive materials the law is very properly stringent. Its whole object is to prevent disaster to human life from carelessness and reckless exposure in the management of vessels, and therefore should be rigorously enforced. During the past few months large quantities of petroleum have been carried as freight on the Alexandre steamers, as much at times as 50,000 gallons in single shipments, and, as alleged by Officer Abell, in direct violation of law and with great hazard to human life. Section 4 of the Steam-boat law, so called, prohibits the carrying of petroleum of less than 110° Fahrenheit under any circumstances, and only allows passenger steamers to carry refined petroleum of 110° and upward where there are no other practicable modes; and when permitted to be taken at all as cargo it must be placed upon the forward main deck along the guards, in order that in case of accident from fire, &c., it can be thrown overboard. But it is alleged that in the case of these Havana steamers the law operates as an entire prohibition, for it is well known among all ship merchants that sailing vessels clearing almost daily for Havana and Cuba afford the most practicable and safe mode of carrying petroleum and like explosive articles of merchandise; and this fact must have been known, the Government officer asserts, by the steam-ship company. Some time, indeed, before legal proceedings were instituted by Officer Abell, the managers of the steamers called at the Custom-house, upon the request of the chief of the Ninth Division, who stated the nature of the complaint and gave an opportunity to escape prosecution, if the carrying of petroleum were then stopped. The Clydes, who are competitors for the Havana trade, had carried a small quantity, but when attention was called to the law they refused to receive any more such freight. The Alexandre Line, however, continued the business, protesting that they had a right under their license granted by the Steam-boat Inspectors, and Inspector Mathews was cited as authority. That officer was accordingly applied to, and denied having granted any such authority, and denied, also, that the law gave him any right to give any such permission. Whereupon Supervising Inspector Gen. Smith was applied to, at Washington, by telegraph, to grant such authority, and Gen. Smith had not the power either, nor the Secretary of the Treasury. Notwithstanding, petroleum was continued to be shipped to Havana on these steamers, and was carried upon a covered deck, and not outside "upon the forward main deck and upon the outer edge of the guards," where the regulations explicitly state it must be carried when permitted on passenger steamers, there being no other practicable route. The repetition of such offenses would seem to indicate a defiance of law and regulations, and the statement attributed to one of the firm that "the proceedings against them was a simple attempt to extort money," does not appear to be justified by the nature of the offenses, and the opportunities afforded to prevent prosecution by compliance with the law. Laws which have for their object the safety and protection of human life upon steam-vessels cannot be too severe in terms, or too rigorously enforced; and what has not happened in the carrying of combustibles, or in overcrowding steamers, would be a very unsafe calculation as to what might happen to-morrow or next day. From the looseness with which the Inspection law appears to have heretofore been administered, judging from the pending violations, it is somewhat startling that no appalling disaster has occurred before this. But the best way to cure the careless management of steam-vessels is to prevent by the enforcement of law possibility of shocking calamities, rather than wait for a score or more unsuspecting people to get killed, and then furnish the officers an opportunity for investigation when it was their duty first to prevent disaster. The statement attributed to the aggrieved steam-ship owners who have been complained of "that the whole thing is a farce, and may be stigmatized as a persecution of American shipping interests," will hardly satisfy people who have to go to Cuba occasionally on steam-ships; and American shipping interests will probably not suffer by compliance with law made for the general safety, and not especially for the convenience of steam-ship owners. One kerosene-lamp in a dwelling is sometimes found to be a very dangerous companion, but forty or fifty thousand gallons on board of a steamer in mid-ocean in close proximity to a blazing furnace is not a very agreeable shipmate.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Steam-ship Constitution arrived at Panama 4th of July, from San Francisco, and steam-ship Colon sailed from Aspinwall for New-York, direct, 6th of July, with teas, ex Great Republic and Constitution. She brings 116 passengers and 1,250 tons of freight, and will be due here about the 14th of July.

Steam-ship City of Panama arrived at Aspinwall from New-York July 6.

THE ARMY.

RECENT PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED IN A GENERAL ORDER—DEATHS AND OTHER CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following order was promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 77.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President by and with the consent of the Senate and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 27 of April 1, 1874, up to July 1, 1874, are announced:

PROMOTIONS.

Subsistence Department.—Lieut. Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, May 1, 1874, vice Shiras, appointed Major; Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, May 1, 1874, vice Simpson, promoted. Capt. John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, May 1, 1874, vice Burns, promoted. Capt. Michael P. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, June 23, 1874, vice Beckwith, appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Second Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieut. Joseph C. Breckenridge to be Captain, June 17, 1874, vice Robertson, appointed Major under Act of Congress, approved June 17, 1874, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, June 17, vice Breckenridge, promoted, (Company L.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. John A. Lundeen to be First Lieutenant, March 7, 1874, vice Greer, resigned, (Company M.)

First Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Robert G. Armstrong to be First Lieutenant, May 2, 1874, vice Tyler, retired from active service, (Company G.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Charles R. Woods, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Colonel, Feb. 18, 1874, vice Wallen, retired from active service.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Maj. Joseph W. G. Whistler, of the Twenty-second Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 18, 1874, vice Woods, promoted to the Second Infantry.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Capt. Orlando H. Moore to be Major, June 8, 1874, vice Roy, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Stepen Baker to be Captain, June 8, 1874, vice Moore, promoted, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Nelson Bronson to be First Lieutenant, June 8, 1874, vice Baker, promoted, (Company G.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Capt. Guido Ilges, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Major, Dec. 10, 1873, vice Lewis, promoted to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieut. Col. August V. Kantz, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, June 8, 1874, vice Bamford, retired from active service.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Gustovas M. Bascom, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain Dec. 11, 1873, vice Osborne, promoted to Fifteenth Infantry, (Company B;) First Lieut. Benj. H. Rogers, to be Captain, Feb. 18, 1874, vice Hough, promoted to the Twenty-second Infantry, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Rogers Binnie, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1874, vice Rogers, promoted, (Company G;) Second Lieut. Stanhope E. Blunt, to be First Lieutenant, March 27, 1874, vice Binnie, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, (Company G.)

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Jas. Kennington to be Captain, Dec. 10, 1873, vice Ilges, promoted to the Seventh Infantry, (Company G;) Second Lieut. Jas. A. Buchanan to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1873, vice Kennington, promoted, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Wm. W. McCammon to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1873, he being the Regimental Adjutant; Second Lieut. Thos. B. Briggs to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1874, vice Robinson, deceased, (Company A.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Major Jas. P. Roy, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 8, 1874, vice Kantz, promoted to the Eighth Infantry; Capt. Nathan W. Osborne, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Major, Dec. 11, 1873, vice Mason, promoted to the Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. John P. Welland, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, March 31, 1874, vice Coleman, resigned, (Company K.)

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieut. Jos. K. Hyer to be Captain, May 4, 1874, vice Christopher, deceased, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Chas. B. Hinton to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1874, vice Hyer, promoted, (Company I.)

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Stephen B. Jocelyn to be Captain, May 19, 1874, vice Silva, resigned, (Company B;) First Lieut. Jno. L. Johnson, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, May 29, 1874, vice Nelson, retired from active service, (Company F;) Second Lieut. Henry H. Pierce to be First Lieutenant, May 29, 1874, vice Jocelyn promoted, (Company E.)

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry.—Capt. Alfred L. Hough, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Major, Feb. 18, 1874, vice Whistler, promoted to the Fifth Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector General's Department.—Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General, to be Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from June 13, 1867, in accordance with an act of Congress approved June 16, 1874.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major William Meyers, Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, to date from Jan. 18, 1867, to take place on the Army Register next below Major Jas. G. Chandler, Quartermaster, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874.

Subsistence Department.—Col. Alex. E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier General, May 1, 1874, vice Eaton, retired from active service; Major Amos Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 23, 1874; First Lieut. Charles P. Eagen, Twelfth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 23, 1874, vice Small, promoted Major.

Medical Department.—Lieut. Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, with the rank of Colonel, June 23, 1874, to fill an original vacancy under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874.

Ordnance Department.—Major Stephen V. Benet to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General, June 23, 1874, vice Dyer, deceased.

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. James M. Robertson to be Major, June 17, 1874, under the act of Congress approved June 17, 1874.

Reappointed to the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.—Charles Parker, late Captain of the Ninth Cavalry, to be Captain, April 29, 1874, with his former rank, from Jan. 16, 1870, vice Hamperville, dismissed, (Company K.)

RETIRED.

For Incapacity from Long and Faithful Services, from Wounds or Injury Received, from Disease Contracted, or from Exposure in the Line of Duty in Conformity with Sections 16 and 17 of the Act of Aug. 3, 1861.—Capt. Wm. Nelson, of the Twenty-first Infantry, May 29, 1874. First Lieut. John Tyler, First Infantry, May 29, 1874.

By Direction of the President in Conformity with Section 12 of the Act of July 17, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Amos B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence, May 1, 1874; Col. James V. Bamford, of the Eighth Infantry, June 8, 1874. Resigned. Major James T. Ghiselin, Surgeon, June 6, 1874; Capt. Valentine M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointments.—By Brigadier Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, May 1, 1874. By Brigadier Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, his commission of Major of Ordnance, June 23, 1874. By Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, his commission as Chief Medical Purveyor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 23, 1874. By Lieut. Col. Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General, his commission as Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Major, June 20, 1874. By Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, June 23, 1874. By Major Von Myers, Quartermaster, his commission as Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, from June 6, 1872, to June 22, 1874. By Major James M. Robertson, Second Artillery, his commission as Captain Second Artillery, June 17, 1874.

DIED.

Major Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, United States Army, retired, at New-York City, May 16, 1874; Brig. Gen. Alex. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1874; Major Levi H. Holden, United States Army, retired, at Vineland, N. J., May 12, 1874; Capt. John Christopher, of the Eighteenth Infantry, at Yorkville, S. C., May 4, 1874.

DISMISSED.

Capt. J. Lee, Humfreville, Ninth Cavalry, April 3, 1874; Second Lieut. Frank A. Page, United States Army, retired, May 27, 1874.

Officers have been assigned in the foregoing order to the companies to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or apportionment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

In case of the death of an officer it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital, or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required. If not under treatment by an army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

MEMORANDUM.

John Rziba, a Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, will hereafter be known and recognized in the army of the United States as John Laube De Laubenfels, this name having been so changed by act of Congress approved April 22, 1874.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Werole, a cook at No. 26 East Houston street, fell down stairs on the 26th of June, and received injuries from which she died yesterday.

The steam-ships Calabria and Hermann, which left this port yesterday with the European mails, took 65,400 letters and ninety-six bags of papers.

The body of John McCarthy, of No. 249 Bank street, who has been missing since the 4th inst., was found drowned at the foot of Bethune street, North River, yesterday.

John Slavin was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday by Justice Flammer for entering the room of Mrs. Ellen McGowan, at No. 10 Morris street, and stealing $93.

Edward Conway, aged thirty-eight, of Providence, R. I., fireman on the steamer Doris, of the Neptune Line, fell overboard at Pier No. 27 North River, and was drowned.

Ellen Rosenberg, aged ten years, of No. 210 East Fifty-eighth street, fell from the bridge at Fourth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and was dangerously injured about the head.

It was currently reported on Printing-house square, yesterday, that a member of the "intellectual department" of a prominent City newspaper had been paid $50 for "puffing" the comet.

The musical director of the Liederkranz Society, with fifteen vocalists of the Liederkranz, will leave for Germany in the steamer Holsatia, to-day, to attend a musical festival in Munich.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the free training-school for women, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night at 8 o'clock. All interested in the welfare of the schools are invited to attend.

Patrick Donohoe, aged forty-five, a builder, of No. 101 East Fifty-ninth street, was severely stabbed in the left arm by an unknown boy at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, last evening. He was taken home.

George W. Fowler, of Taylor street, Williamsburg, a workman employed on the *Tribune's* new building, fell from the scaffolding yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

Joseph Hughes, aged thirty-five, of No. 339 East Thirty-fifth street, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, and fractured his skull, yesterday evening. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Daly, a child two months old, went to a funeral at Calvary Cemetery with her father, James J. Daly, of No. 26 Stone street, and on the way home fell out of the carriage window, and was instantly killed. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

A meeting of the stockholders of the International Steam-ship Company was held yesterday at No. 346 Broadway, Mr. J. H. Monheimer in the chair, F. S. Jacobs, Secretary. The only business of importance transacted was the reduction of the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $150,000.

Yesterday fifteen retail liquor-dealers were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having sold liquor without payment of the United States internal revenue tax. Some of them paid up, and the rest were discharged upon their own recognizance to appear to answer.

The Press Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias, which comprises among its membership many of the compositors on the New-York newspapers, goes on a grand excursion to Dudley's Grove on Saturday next, the 11th inst. The handsome and commodious barges Walter Sands and William Meyer, and the fast saloon steamer Norwalk, have been engaged for the occasion. O'Brien's full band will be in attendance, and the Sir Knights will appear in their handsome uniform. Altogether the affair promises to be a most enjoyable one.

BROOKLYN.

During the past month the expenditures of the East River Bridge Company were $10,367 21.

John Gallagher, a laborer, residing at No. 118 Twelfth street, was dangerously injured by the falling of a pile of bricks on Van Brunt street yesterday.

"Fresh Air Excursions," similar to those given last year to the poor children of this City, are about to be organized under the management of Mr. Kirby, Superintendent of the News-boys' Home.

Engineer Adams was directed by the Board of City Works, yesterday, to examine the condition of the pavement on Carlton, De Kalb, and Lafayette avenues, and report the probable cost of repairing it.

While at work on a building at the corner of Joralemon and Furman streets, yesterdoy afternoon, John Schultz, a carpenter, aged forty-five years, was sunstruck. He was placed in an ambulance, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

A man named John Walsh snatched a large roll of bills from the hands of a contractor named McCarthy, who was paying off his men at the corner of Dean and Boerum streets, last evening. Walsh ran away with the money, but was captured after a sharp chase by an officer of the Third Precinct.

A raid on the three-card monte men, who ply their nefarious trade on Coney Island beach, was planned for the 14th June by the Brooklyn Police authorities, but when the detectives got there the gamblers had fled. It was charged by some persons that Valentine, the head of the gamblers, and better known as "the Chow-Chow man," had received notice of the raid from one of the detectives. The Commissioners are investigating the matter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. J. P. Saunders, who was shot and severely wounded by August Lachaune, in the Court-house at Yonkers, about a week ago, has so far recovered from the effects of his injuries that he ventured out yesterday.

A rumor which has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Daniel W. King, the tax-collector, of the town of Greenburg had absconded, is not credited by those who know him best. His friends and bondsmen likewise express their firm conviction that he has met with foul play. It is now known that he collected $4,100 in New-York with which to settle up his accounts with the County Treasurer; that his prospects were too bright to run away for the amount due from him.

A sad accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Edwin Studwell, in South Salem, on Tuesday last. A boy and girl, son and daughter of Mr. Dwight Studwell, doing business in Murray street, in this City, were on a visit to South Salem. The boy, some ten to twelve years old, entreated his uncle to let him drive the horse attached to a mowing machine, which he was permitted to do, the uncle walking immediately behind the machine to take charge in case of emergency. While the boy was so driving, his little sister, aged about three years, playfully ran in front of the machine, and had one of her legs cut off. Mr. Edwin Studwell instantly sprang forward, and rescued the child from further injury. It is, however, feared that she cannot survive the accident.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arthur Sharpe, aged three years, was run over by a wagon in Paterson yesterday, and seriously injured.

The new Schuetzen Park in Newark was entered by thieves Tuesday night and robbed of four rifles valued at $350.

A family of Swedes, who have been living in Jersey avenue, Jersey City, for a year past, left yesterday to join the Mormons in Salt Lake City.

James S. Yard, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, reports the value of railroad property in eighty-five cities and townships of the State at $16,755,523.

F. J. Mackey, who was reported as having stabbed the "property man" of the Arcade Theatre, Jersey City, says that he did not stab but only struck his opponent with his ring.

Hugo Heiterklang was arrested in Paterson yesterday by Erie Railway Detective Brown and locked up to await trial on a charge of being connected in the theft of a large quantity of railroad iron from the Newark and Paterson Railroad a short time ago. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

The New-Jersey State Republican Association will give a Midsummer festival at the Waverley Fair Grounds, near Newark, on Wednesday, the 22d inst. William Wells Brown, M. D., of Boston, is announced as the orator of the day. A number of military and civic organizations will be in attendance.

Complaint was made to Police Justice Mills, of Newark, yesterday, that Charles P. Melleny, a coal dealer on Commerce street, was maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a very ferocious dog which had bitten several children and grown persons. Melleny responded in his own defense that the dog bit only persons who came into his yard to steal coal, and he also alleged that the complainant, Mrs. Mary Smith, came into his yard with a double-barreled gun and threatened to shoot him—not the dog, but the man. Melleny was required to give bail for his appearance to answer.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Edward Welsh was tried on a charge of illegal voting. He is employed on a tug-boat which lays up in Jersey City when not employed, and when registering his name gave the place where he has his washing done as his residence. Counsel for the prisoner claimed that if he could not vote in Jersey City he could not vote anywhere, and, although a citizen, would be virtually disfranchised. By order of the court the case, which is considered of great importance, was referred to the Supreme Court for a decision.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, is at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. Navy, Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany, and Rev. J. R. Wilson, of Columbia, S. C., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The President, Mrs. Grant, and Gen. O. E. Babcock, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and returned to Long Branch last evening.

Baron Klenck, of Saxony, Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Capt. R. F. Ward, Aide de Camp to the Governor General of Canada, and Amédée Van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

A BOSTON BOY'S ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

A day or two ago the delicate tests in the Boston fire-alarm office showed that one of the electric currents on the Dorchester Lower Mills circuit had been interrupted, and two men were sent out to look up the leak. With much patience they continued their investigations, until they finally located the trouble between two signal boxes. They then examined the wire connecting the two boxes, and found it intact. But the tests continued to contradict the evidence of the eyes, and a closer scrutiny developed the fact that what they had before regarded as a piece of kite line, was a fine insulated copper wire which ran from a house-top on which the main wire was supported down to the yard below, where it was attached to an iron bar driven deep into the ground. What to make of this arrangement these workmen did not know, but they were enlightened when a party of boys entered the yard, and under the direction of a youth of fifteen, who lived in the house named, joined hands and were given a smart electric shock, which astonished them and amused the youthful operator much. The ingenuity displayed by the boy was considered great, and exhibited a good deal of knowledge of the eccentricities of the subtle electric fluid, but he was informed that he mustn't draw any more supplies from the City Hall batteries, and his mother said he shouldn't.

ANOTHER QUARREL IN GEORGIA.

Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs have got into a desperate snarl. Some time ago Toombs brought suit in Stephens' name for $1,000,000 damages against the Georgia Railroad lessees. Stephens, as soon as he heard of it, authorized a newspaper correspondent to say that it was not done by his authority or consent. Then ensued a long correspondence between Toombs and Stephens, and the matter has gone so far that Toombs has published a letter in the Atlanta *Herald* in which he says: "On the 4th day of March, after the filing of the bill, you published a telegram from your special correspondent at Washington City, alleging in substance that he was authorized by Mr. Stephens to say that I had used his name in that judicial proceeding without his authority or consent. And when the Superior Court of Fulton County met in March, Mr. John A. Stephens, acting as the attorney of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, made a similar statement in open court, and dismissed the bill. Mr. A. H. Stephens has fully recognized the action of his agents. I brought that bill by the express authority and consent of Alexander H. Stephens." And here the matter stands at present.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—John Y. Culyer, Prof. Wm. Darling, F. A. Prescott, Mrs. F. F. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Nicholls, B. Suarez, A. H. Collins, Mr. Huchinson, Mr. Crotch, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Chas. E. Hart, Mrs. Suarez and maid, Royal Chapin, C. W. May, J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and child, Mr. Kellogg, Louis R. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Boyle, Robert Sellick and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, W. Corbett Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCandlish, Mr. Burns, Miss Burns, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gordon, G. D. Scull and son, J. D. Brickles, C. Toelle, George T. Knight, G. H. Maclean, Charles E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johns, S. Fitzpatrick, F. Wettermark, James Turnbull, Marquis San Marzano and valet, J. D. Avilly De Grasset, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Miss Barr, Badger Wilfred, Dr. Sems and wife, W. C. Sims, John L. Oliver, J. S. De Wolfe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ferrau, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour, Major Stuart, Willie Barbour, A. L. H. Mintz, J. R. Valentine, J. J. West, B. L. Anderson, Mrs. C. J. Wyeth and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. P. Joy, Rev. J. F. Bukley, H. S. Brown, Gen. E. Blakeslee, Rev. R. G. Seymour, Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Rev. George F. Pentecost, P. Morrell, Dr. N. Bethune.

In steam-ship Hermann, for Bremen—W. R. Struve, Miss J. Fisher, Miss Mathilde Amend, L. Brandeis, Osborn Howes, Mrs. Osborn Howes, Miss Annie I. Howes, Miss Edith Howes, J. Small, Mrs. Mary S. Small, Miss Mary C. F. Small, Joseph Wehrle, Miss Lily Wehrle, Mrs. Rebecca Ehrlich, Mrs. J. Finn and children, Jacob Kaufmann, Miss Florintine Nevwig, E. Fabra and family, J. Busch, J. Kunzemann, E. Kunzemann, Mrs. Minna Bruns, John Kemper, Miss M. Weppner, H. W. Arpen, Mrs. Julia Arpen, Mrs. S. Pletz and children, Louis Koop, Peter Frick and daughter, Jacob Herrel, J. Hauck, J. L. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Smith, G. L. Smith, L. M. Sanborn, M. Rabago, J. Bing and family, F. Boecke, Chas. Fritz, J. Weibert, Robert Lederle, Mrs. Elizabeth Lederle, Mrs. Theo. Quintsch and child, Mrs. J. Hornberger, S. R. Alden, G. E. Dawson, Mrs. Kollens, Chas. Von Wolffradt, Mrs. M. Fisher, O. Goldstucker, G. L. Carney, H. Cohen, Mrs. Creszens Precht.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the steam-ship Silesia, from Hamburg.—Gust. Rino, Major D. Von Klenck, wife, two children, and servant, Christ. Lindbard, Harry Danforth, Wm. Finkler, E. Oelbermann, James Turner and three children, John M. Ling, Charles Kunz, Natali Bukovitch, B. Paulus, Adolf Bayer, J. H. Fretgel, H. O. Rowe, Elizabeth Rowe, Rosa Lazarus, Rosalie Benjamin, Anna Weise, Jenny Lichstern, Joseph Irverson, wife, and daughter, L. Stoff and wife, Paul Ehmcke, Helen Bonnenstengel, Sieg. Block, Sophie Hirsh, Therese Moses, M. Arneyran and son, Jacob Rues, F. Stupf, Aug. Bufe, Oliva Bufe and child, Aug. Rosenkranz and child, Caro Montag, L. Fabry, wife, and son, Robert Kilman, wife, and two children, Adolph Hensel, Bertha Friedlander, Bertha Bierstadt, Paul Schugl; G. Lautenschlager, E. Schrenck, G. Finckler, B. Rendsberg, M. Bodenheimer, F. Spangenberg, Eugene Lafont, Marie Cantieni, Ursula Cantieni.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Ramon O. Williams, Edward Efford, Miss Mary Stewart, Emilio P. Villanueva, wife, two children, and three servants, Edwardo Mestro, wife, and son, A. Casanova, wife, and two children, Jose Aviles Dorticos, Perfecto Lacosta, Pedro Mora, Joaquin Rasco, Mariano Casquero, A. F. Mura and wife, Pedro G. Larinaga, Manuel De La Aguilera, Aljoe Yznaga, B. Carbo, Astaban Amengual, J. M. Hernandez, Juande Dias Hernandez, A. S. Linares, B. Linares, wife, and two sons, F. Escalante, E. Escalante, Jose V. Jaurege, R. C. Calzadillo, Alfonso Gronel, E. Labielle and wife, M. Jacques Rosseau, Juan Cognasse and servant, Mrs. Josefa Uhrbach, daughter, and son, Carl L. Uhrbach, Miss Maria Smidt, Miss Ana Antrem.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. Martha Walton, Miss Louisa Walton, Miss Matalie Walton, Mrs. Ellen Farrar, David Dow, Francisco Marina, Mrs. Dora Waters, Miss Louise Waters, Miss Mary Waters, D. F. Romero, R. P. Ruan, B. Van Choi.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon rises.12:52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:51 | Gov. Island..4:40 | Hell Gate....6:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Herman, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Janzen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co., City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships W. J. Lewis, (Br.,) Trefy, Falmouth, Bird, Perkins & Job; Ida Lilly, Blanchard, Acapulco, James W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Ezio, (Aust.,) Zeck, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Ariadne, (Norw.,) Krefting, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johann, (Ger.,) Havekemp, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Beeck, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; Candido, (Ital.,) Cardoni, Gloucester, Eng., Lauro, Story & Co.; Ifigenia, (Aust.,) Bachich, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Samivel Corpel, (Br.,) Speer, Bear River, N. S., Heney & Parker; Terner, (Br.,) Simpson, Harbor Britton, N. F., Howland & Aspinwall; Anna Mitchell, (Br.,) Sanders, Pernambuco and Bahia, Snow & Burgess; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Trinidad, Pt. Spain, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Ich Dien, (Br.,) Williams, Bahia, via Richmond, Peniston & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewkesbury, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Guiseppi, (Ital.,) Bartolomeo, Gibraltar for orders, Sgobel & Day.

Schrs. Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenberg, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleve & Co.; Dreadnot, (Br.,) Brown, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg June 24, and Havre 27th, with mdse. and 433 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had variable winds, with much fog the latter part of passage. July 3, lat. 44 05, lon. 40 50, passed a Norwegian bark bound E., showing signal letters H R B P; 6th, lat. 41 46, lon. 61 32, passed steam-ship Widdington bound E.

Steam-ship Hakon Odelstein, (Norw.,) Berg, London June 12, and Bergen 23d, with mdse. and 12 cabin and 351 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. July 6, lat. 41 30, lon. 65 30, passed bark Amalia Hedwig, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana July 4, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. July 7, lat. 36 48, passed a schr. bound N., showing white flag with red letter D in it.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana July 3, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans July 1, and South-west Pass 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., July 4, and Smithfield 5th, with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Broomhaugh, (Br.,) Andersen, Philadelphia July 6, in ballast to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Kingsbridge, (of London,) Symonds, Manila March 2, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. April 5, lat. 17 32 S., lon. 79 34 E., spoke ship Furness Abbey, (Br.,) from Akyab, for Cork; 18th, lat. 26 23 S., lon. 48 11 E., ship Grand Duke, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; May 5, lat. 35 27, lon. 22 14, ship Kilkarran, from Calcutta, for Demerara; 6th, lat. 35 22, lon. [illegible] 43, ship Royal Alexander, (Br.,) from do., for Dundee; 7th, lat. 34 50, lon. 20 50, ship Lady Beikam, (Br.,) from do., for London; June 6, lat. 2 40, lon. 28 30, bark Ville de Nants, (Fr.,) from do., for do.; same date, &c., ship Dansinan, (Fr.,) do., do.; 12th, lat. 6 59, lon. 38 17, bark E. H. Kingman, bound S.; July 1, lat. 32 30, lon. 67 30, schr. Stampede, from Bangor, for Kingston, Jam.

Ship Due De Saxe, (Belg.,) Roekaert, Antwerp 34 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Nomad, Townsend, Gloucester, Mass., July 1, in ballast to P. Hanford.

Bark Galathea, (Norw.,) Stiansen, Genoa 46 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Abraham Skalle, (Norw.,) Gregertsen, Greenock 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. June 30, lat. 41 32, lon. 61 04, spoke bark Ranger, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Belfast.

Bark Tommaso, (Ital.,) Sucignerlz, Cette 75 ds., with wine and two passengers to Schmidt & Pettus—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Giovanni Z., (Ital.,) Berlando, London 35 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hednig Siebe, (Ger.,) Knaack, Gloucester 32 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. June 22, on the Banks, passed several icebergs.

Bark Hugin, (Norw.,) Stoerk, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hepler, (Ital.,) Ferro, Cork 35 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Mattano, Robinson, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Nichols, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Lecraw, St. Jago 27 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson & Co.

Brig Swift, (Norw.,) Hopp, Glasgow 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Pasqualina, (Ital.,) Marochino, Antwerp 32 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, Taylor, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with stone to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Domenico, (Aust.,) Monasteriotti, Waterford 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Isis, (of Newburyport,) Anderson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Matthews, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port schr. A. L. Putnam, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. Forest Home, Kemp, Pascagoula 20 ds., with lumber to Dana & Bros.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. T. G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.

Schr. Goodwill, (of Nassau,) Ingraham, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emerald Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Chas. Heath, —— New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Cheesbro', Bates, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Millie and Frank, Edwards, Fall River.

Schr. Glenwood, Allen, Virginia, for Norwich.

Schr. Gen. Forbet, Durken, Virginia.

Schr. Baltimore, Quanca, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Tway, Hodgdon, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, Stamford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. F. G. Warner, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Saco, with heading to W. R. Durkee.

Schr. Moore, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella Pressey, (of Thomaston,) Pressey, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi y Taulina—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Julius Webb, Headly, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W. S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Assyria, for Glasgow; Calabria, for Liverpool; State of Virginia, for Glasgow; City of San Antonio, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; barks Commodore Dupont, for Alicante; Sigrid, for Gibraltar; Columbine, for Baltic; Lorena, for Bristol; Orpheus, for Havre; Victoria, for Cork; brig Wilhelmine, for Pernambuco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; bark Severs, from London; brigs Geromnia, from Limerick; St. Joseph, from Demerara; Etna, from St. Pierre, Martinique; Mary E. Pennell, from Bath, Me.; schrs. Mary B. Harris, from Port Harvey, N. B.; Mary E. Amsden, from Bowdoinham; Lulu, from Kennebec; L. M. Knowles, from Richmond, Me.; Sophia Rany, from Boston; H. Prescott, from New-York; St. Croix, from Boston; A. J. Simonton, from do.; Lizzie Wilson, from do.; Maggie A. Fisk, from do.; J. H. Chafee, from New-York; Monticello, from Newburg; R. A. Collins, from Clinton Point, N. Y.

Cld. steamers Octarara, for New-York; John T. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Maseppa, for Marseilles, N. C.; Kjerkegadia, for London; brig Bonita, for Pernambuco for orders; schrs. Mabel Thomas, for Bridgeport, Conn.; Northern Light, for Quincy Port, Mass.; Charles H. Lawrence, for Boston.

Sld. steamers Hibernian, for Liverpool; Zettlesen, for Genoa.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. steamer Flag, Foster, from Charleston; brigs Minnie Abbee, Harding, from Pensacola; Jessie Rhynas, Willis, from Baltimore; schooners Teresa D. Baker, Nason, from Port Ontario; Olivia Jameson, Candage, from Richmond, Va.; Charles F. Sampson, Gage, from Georgetown, D. C.; Effie T. Kemp, Rich, from Baltimore; Calvin F. Baker, Baker, from do.; Peter H. Crowell, Chase, from do.; Mary A. Drury, Gage, from do.; J. K. Manning, Gandy, from Philadelphia; George Fanlane, Adams, from do.; S. S. Hudson, Hudson, from do.; J. A. Parsons, Young, from do.; Millie Anderson, from do.

Arr. this P. M.—Brigs Caroline E. Kelly, from Darien; James Crosley, Jones, from South Amboy. Schrs. B. L. Eaton, Adams, from Pensacola; Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, from Wilmington, N. C.; Active, Coombs, from Baltimore; R. and S. Corson, Corson, from Philadelphia; E. Nickerson, Baxter, from do.; Mary D. Haskell, Hodgson, from do.; Defiance, Thorndike, from Rondout; Maria Roxana, Keen, from Port Johnson; Sinaloa, Robinson, from do.; M. M. Knowles, Small, from New-York; Enterprise, Leighton, from Elizabethport; J. B. Norris, Clagborn, from Huntington, Long Island; Yosemite, Wilber, from South Amboy; Ella, Grindall, from Philadelphia. Reports July 4, off Fire Island was struck by lightning and lost maintopmast and had mainmast shivered.

Cld. steamer Aries, Whilden, for Philadelphia; bark Tilde, (Aust.,) Percich, for New-York to load for Cork for orders; brigs Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, for Brunswick, Ga.; J. A. Cheney, Arey, for Richmond, Va.; schrs. David Ames, Ames, for Rockport, Me., to load for Fernandina, Fla.; Aldana Rokes, Fales, for Alexandria, Va.

Sld. steamer Aries.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—Arr. bark Carlotta, from Boston; brigs Edith Hall, from Baltimore, and Alice Lea, from Philadelphia; schrs. Willie Luce and Lena Breed, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Draupner, for Hamburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 8.—Arr. brig Martioniquais, from Martinique, for orders.

Sld. brig Martiniquaise, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, July 8.—Sld. yesterday, steamer City of Austin, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 8.—Passed in, a three-masted steamer, supposed to be the Ellen S. Ferry.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 8—Noon.—Passed up, German bark Argo, from Trinidad; Russian bark Ankera, from Antwerp; bark Annie Burrill, from Hamburg; schrs. Alfred Keen, from Boston; Nellie Treat, from Bath; John C. McShain, from Richmond. A deep-loaded foreign bark is coming up.

Passed down steamer John W. Everman, for Richmond; ship Reunion, for Acapulco; bark Brodrene, for Larachelle; ship John Barbour, for Antwerp; bark Vidar, for Cork or Falmouth; schooners E. J. Heraty, for Hyawina; James W. Haig, for Oregon Mills, N. C.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cld. steamer City of Houston, for New-York.

Sld. from the Passes, bark Bridgeport, brigs Flora Goodall, M. W. Norwood, schr. R. B. Locke.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Sld. steamer Montgomery, for New-York.

Arr. schrs. Stephen G. Heart, from Providence; G. L. Bradley and Mary F. Corson, from New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PANAMA, July 7.—Arr. July 4, steam-ship Constitution, from San Francisco.

ASPINWALL, July 7.—Sld. July 6, steam-ship Colon, for New-York.

Arr. July 6, steam-ship City of Panama, from New-York.

HAVANA, July 8.—The bark A. D. Stover has arrived here from New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 8.—Sld. for the United States, Argo, Jernbyrd, Seminole, Gustav, Nuevo Matteo, Dagmal, Neptun, Pauline, Dido, Germania, Nicolo Drago, Antares, and Rebecca.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst., Europa, Henrietta and Christine, Stateminister Stang, Hants County, Gerhard, F. Reck, Falkin, and Frank.

7th, Erstatningen, Nuova St. Marco, Southern Belle, Lady Seymour, and Susannah Elizabeth.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston June 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock A. M. to-day.

GLASGOW, July 8.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York June 27, arr. here to-day.

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